REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,415.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872. Subscription in Advance {For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
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Second do .... ,, 3 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Second do .... 4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Tuticorin	24
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingorla	17	,, Galle	26
,, Carwar	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	Dec. 1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

	Nov. 1872.		Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	11
Arrive Kurrachee	25	Arrive Fao	11
,, Gwadur	27	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat	29	,, Bahrein	13
	Dec	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas	1	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	3	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	5	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	26
,, BUSREH	8	,, BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND ZANZIBAR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under contract with Government, will despatch the Steamship PUNJAUB, 1,030 tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander Hannaud, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo from Bombay to Zanzibar via Muscat and Aden on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, the 14th Nov., at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, for undermentioned Ports :—

HURNEE, MALWAN,
UNJUNWELL, VINGORLA,
RUTNAGHERRY, GOA, PANJIM and
JEYTAPORE, CHUPRA,

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.
First Class ... Rs. 5 0
Second Class ... 3 8
Third Class ... 1 8
Horses ... 4 0
Carriages ... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—
FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 6 P.M. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 2nd November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. AFRICA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Africa.

Bombay, 11th November 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "GEELONG" (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 19th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 16th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale at the China Depository in Meadow Street, will be resumed THIS DAY, at or about 12 o'clock noon from No. 351.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

4 Cases T. Red Prints.
3 do. T. Red Striped.
4 do. Handkerchiefs.
10 do. Eau de Cologne.
3 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs.
1 Case India Rubber Teethings.
1 do. Glass Buttons.
1 do. Empty Scent Bottles.
1 do Mock Jewellery.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, &c., &c.

An invoice of 76 cases of Oilmanstores.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A few articles of Blackwood Household Furniture; consists of drawing-room, dining-room, easy and rocking chairs, circular, pier, washing and dressing tables, whatnot, chiffoniers, teapoys, hatstands, dressing and cheval glasses, argand and kerosine lamps, &c.

On account of Muncherjee and Eduljee Bazonjee and Jamsetjee Nowrojee—
25 Cases more or less Selegard's Champagne.

At 1 P.M.
A Buggy with Whip and spare Wheels by Silk, nearly new.
A Three-wheeled Velocipede with Lantern, scarcely used.
Two two-wheeled Velocipedes, new.

At 2 P.M.
One handsome Park Phaeton.
One second-hand Office Brougham.
One Bay Australian Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Richly-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class Semi-Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, made to order, nearly new, a handsome English-built Light 4-seated Open Carriage by H. Lovell, a splendid Collection of Golden and other Ferns, Orchids, Caladiums, Gloxinias, Dracænas, English Oak, Strawberry Plants, Juniper, Honeysuckle, Cycas, Stepanotis, Achimenes, and many other rare Plants in English Flower Pots and Tubs, &c., at No. 32, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture, Piano, Carriage, &c. the property of G. R. Wilson, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, handsome set of rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as hotwater plates, cruet, pickle, and soy frames, ice pitchers, waiter, sets of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as, American telescope dining tables, sideboard, dumbwaiter, screens, circular and pier tables, Lady's easy chairs, ebony drawing-room ditto, a handsome centre Ottoman, a first-class mahogany cottage grand piano, by Broadwood and Sons, made expressly for India, nearly new, a rosewood Canterbury, elaborately carved bookcases, made to order, bronze single and double light hanging argand lamps, capital sewing machine with extra apparatus for making button holes, &c. &c., first-rate cromolithograph in gilt frames, a handsome writing table with Chubb's patent spring locks, a first-rate large fireproof safe by John Lord and Co., a full size copying press, English brass bedstead, iron painted cots, satinwood reclining couches, wardrobe, clothes press, handsome oak dressing and washing tables, dispense articles, a splendid collection of very rare plants, in English pots and tubs, &c.

Most of the Flower Pots are provided with Saucers.

At 2 P.M.
One handsome English-built light Open Carriage, by H. Lovell, nearly new.

Catalogues are published and the Property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Mahogany, Walnutwood, Ebony, Papermache, Gilt and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, a pair of superb Oil Painting (truly valuable) of Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a magnificent Grand Self-playing Organ, splendid Crystal-cut glass, 6, 8, and 54 light Chandeliers by Nash, Tucker's handsome plated 8 and 12 light Argand Lamps, handsome Crystal-cut glass wall Gerandoles, a full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, Elkington's best king and lilly pattern Silverware, and plated 4, 6, 8, and 10 light Candelebra, handsome large Pier Glasses with console tables, rich Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, handsome China gilt Jars, Flower Pots and Garden Seats, first-rate iron large Safes by Chubbs, Garden Fountains, Elkington's best plated richly engraved Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews.

On MONDAY the 18th, and TUESDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Ramtoola Sullimon & Co., Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews the whole of the valuable and costly household furniture, &c., the same comprises sets of handsome richly engraved Glassware, made to order, handsome Landscape Painted Dessert Services, Elkington's best plated 4, 6, and 10 Light Candelabras, single and double branched Table Candlesticks, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cutlery, &c. specially made to order, elegant and costly Mahogany, Walnutwood, Ebony, Drawing-room Suits, consisting of round-backed Sofas, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, all covered with rich green gold and yellow flowered silk damask very handsome Paper Machie, gilt pearl, inland, Drawing-room Table and Chairs with oil paint portraits, handsome large Pier, Glasses in richly gilt frames with Consoles Tables, splendid 8, 12, and 54 Light Crystal cut glass Chandeliers, handsome plated 6 and 12 Light Hanging Argand Lamps by "Nash," Crystal cut glass 5, 6, and 7 Light Wall Gerandoles, rich English Velvet Pile and Brussels Hall Carpets and Rugs, sets of solid Mahogany Telescope, Sliding Dining Table and Chairs for 40 persons made to order, a handsome solid Mahogany, large Side-board with Marble top and plate glass Mirror, a magnificent grand selfplaying Organ, by "Imhof and Mukle, playing various Orchestral Music, a really first-rate instrument made to order, a pair of superb oil paintings by "Jensen" of their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, in most splendidly carved gilt frames, truly valuable, handsome China richly gilt Jars, Garden seats and flower pots, first-rate large Safes by "Chubbs" and "John Lord & Co.," a splendid glass fountain never before imported into Bombay, a splendid Marble Chess Table, English Iron Drinking Fountain sets of solid Silver Lily and King's pattern Spoons and Forks, Tea sets, Fruit dishes, &c., by "Elkington," handsome Carriages, Horses, &c.

N.B.—The above articles are nearly all made to special order and design, and are well worth a view.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION, Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 12th November 1872.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th NOVEMBER.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THIRD GRAND REPRESENTATION.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE, JAPANESE.

NUMBERING 13 ARTISTES; INCLUDING THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT IN THE WORLD.

THE PROGRAMME SELECTED FOR THIS EVENING THE MOST ELEGANT AND RECHERCHE EVER WITNESSED IN INDIA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats ....Rs. 4 | Gallery ....Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 | Pit .... ,, 1

TICKETS can be obtained and Seats secured by applying to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at eight o'clock; Representation commencing precisely at nine o'clock.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

A. R. GORDON, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 12th November 1872.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

A MEETING of the WORKING COMMITTEE of the above EXHIBITION will be HELD in the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM THIS DAY, at 5 P.M., at which Members are particularly requested to attend.

G. W. TERRY, Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

13th November 1872.

REWARD.—LOST, on MONDAY Evening last, between Malabar and Chinchpoogly Hills, an ENGLISH GOLD BRACELET. Any one finding the same and bringing it to the Office of this Paper will be rewarded.

F. GIESLER & CO.'S DRY CHAMPAGNE, "FOR INDIA" BRAND, FIRST QUALITY.

Rs. 38 per doz. quarts, in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

13th November 1872.

WANTED, by a MERCANTILE FIRM, a NATIVE CLERK to superintend the PRESSING of COTTON at the SCREWS. None but those experienced in this branch, and possessing a very good hand-writing, need apply. Address "PRESSES," care of this Paper.

CITATION
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANNA.

In the matter of the Indian Succession Act X. of 1865, and the Effects of AARON SIMON, deceased.

WHEREAS it is represented that one AARON SIMON died at Egutpoora, within the local jurisdiction of the District Court of Tanna, on or about the 24th day of September 1872, and whereas one HANNAH SIMON, inhabitant of Egutpoora, has presented a petition to the Judge of the District Court of Tanna for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Aaron Simon, deceased, this is to give NOTICE to all persons who may claim to have any interest in the Estate of the said deceased, and who may dispute the right of the said Hannah Simon to the grant of the Letters of Administration, to appear in the District Court of Tannah on or before the 26th day of NOVEMBER 1872, there to enter Caveat against the grant of the said Letters of Administration; and it is hereby declared that if Caveat be not entered on or before the date abovementioned, the said Judge will forthwith proceed to receive proof of the said Hannah Simon's right, and to grant her, if she shall appear entitled thereto, Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Aaron Simon, deceased.—Dated this 11th day of November 1872.

WILLIAM MANT COGHLAN, Judge.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, fitted with Ink-range Pen-tray, Ink, &c. ....Rs. 25 to 35

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Tray, Stationery, Leather-pad with instruments, Blotting Folio, Ink Stand, &c. ....Rs. 45 0 to 65
Leather Travelling Cases for the above .... 12 8 to 15

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, with Tray, &c. ....Rs. 12 8 to 25

STATIONERY CABINETS, with Folding Doors, Drawers and Divisions for Stationery, of all useful sizes; Porcelain, Tablet, Screw-top Ink-bottles, Date Case.
Mahogany or Oak, quarto size ....Rs. 30
Do. do foolscap size 45

STATIONERY BOXES, of French-polished Oak, very strongly made, having partitions for Foolscap Papers, official Envelopes, and the smaller sizes of both, spaces for 2 ink-bottles, pen-tray, and drawer, fitted with good lock ....Rs. 17 8
Ditto ditto smaller ditto 12 0
Ditto ditto without lock 10 0
Ditto extra small for Note Papers and Envelopes only 5 0

METAL STATIONERY CABINETS, Japanned black with gilt edges, having space for stationery, Ink-bottles, &c., fitted with a good lock ....Rs. 21 8
Ditto with Drawer 24 0

METAL STATIONERY RACKS, Japanned black with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability. Price Rs. 7-8; with spaces for ink-bottles and pen-tray—Rs. 12-8.

WRITING FOLIOS for the Club or Mess-room Table.—
Demi size, French morocco ....Rs. 6 0
Ditto Levant morocco 15 0
The latter is a handsome and most durable article; the name can be impressed in Gold for an extra charge of 1 8

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six fac-similes may be produced by one operation; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.
"Octavo," or Note size, 8¾ by 6 inches ....Rs. 15 0
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10¼ by 9½ inches 25 0
"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13½ by 9½ inches 35 0
COPYING and CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (corner of Cheapside), London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis. Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c, arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diety and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES." "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JUST ARRIVED FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. ALLAN.
CIVIL, STAFF, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILOR,
17, APOLLO STREET.

A. ALLAN, respectfully invites the attention of his Constituents and the Public in General to his LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of NEW STOCK.

These Goods have been carefully selected by HIMSELF from the best Manufactories in England and the Continent, and he confidently asserts that they cannot be surpassed in Bombay for excellence of quality, being of superior texture and design.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Silk mixed Coatings.	Black and White Silk Moire Antique for Wedding Vests.
Black and Blue Merinos, Black, Blue and Scarlet Serges.	Best White and Colored Diamond Quiltings for ditto.
West of England Tweeds in numerous variety.	A variety of Coloured Cotton and Linen Drills for Trousers and Suits.
A selection of best Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.	Particular attention to WEDDING OUTFITS.
Black, Blue, and Lavender Coloured Doeskins for Trousers.	

NEW REGULATION
INFANTRY AND STAFF CORPS BELTS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOLD LACE, GOLD AND SILVER COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Black Dress Hats Newest Style from the best Makers. Black and Drab Pullovers, Cork lined quite a novelty.	A large Assortment of Hats, Helmets and Puggries of every description.

HOSIERY.
Shirts, Collars, Scarf Ties, Braces and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Scotch Plaids, Tam O'Shanter Bonnets, Solid Leather, Trunks.	Hat Boxes, Courier Bags, Leather Straps and Railway Wrappers.

SALOON CARPETS.
THE RICHEST VELVET PILE CARPETS, EVER EXPORTED TO BOMBAY, 30 FEET BY 22.
A VARIETY OF CARPET TO ARRIVE.

JOONAS TYAB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE SECOND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL, SONAPORE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, THE 13th INSTANT.

A monster and varied Programme, by favourite Amateurs, in honour of LORD NORTHBROOK'S VISIT, and specially in AID of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION.

The whole to conclude with a Loquacical, Musical, and Terpsichoral Performance, by

THE KENTUCKY MINSTRELS,

who will make their First Appearance on this occasion.

Doors open at 8 P.M.: to commence at 8-30 precisely.

Admittance FREE, but a Collection made between the Parts on behalf of the Institution, which is supported entirely by voluntary Contributions.

The Secretary will be happy to reserve Seats on receipt of a written application.

FLOREAT INSTITUTIO.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 14th NOVEMBER,
OF THE
LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

Eight Talented ARTISTES of acknowledged ability, whose performances have been received with the greatest enthusiasm throughout the United Kingdom.

The following Artistes comprise the Company:—

Mr. T. HUDSON,
The celebrated Song and Dance Artist and Comedian, late of St. James' Hall, London.

MISS LOUISE ROWLAND,
London Star Serio-Comic Vocalist.

Mr. SHAW CROSS,
Late Principal Baritone and Comedian of Simonsens Opera Company, Australia.

THE TRI SISTERS FORD,
MARIAN, ADA, and FLORA,
Whose graceful and Artistic Dancing has been the theme of Universal Admiration.

Mr. J. COLLINS,
The great Negro Delineator and Champion Pedestal Dancer.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
RESERVED SEATS ....Rs. 4.
STALLS .... ,, 3.
GALLERY .... ,, 2.
PIT .... ,, 1.

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured by applying to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at eight o'clock. Representation commencing precisely at nine o'clock.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in HONOUR of the VICEROY'S VISIT, as notified in the "Government Gazette" of 31st ultimo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of the WORKS upon the LOWER SIND DISTRICT of the above RAILWAY which lies south of the Sehwan Hills as far as a point about 2 miles north of Kotree, comprising 73 miles of Railway more or less.

The works consist of—
EARTHWORK.
BRIDGES and CULVERTS.
COLLECTION OF BALLAST.
STATION BUILDINGS.
STAFF QUARTERS.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole of the works on this length of 73 miles, or for any smaller length, or for all the works under any one of the above heads, but the "Earthwork" will not be let by itself.

Forms of tender and bills of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, where also the General Specification of Works, Conditions of Contract, and Plans may be seen daily between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

No tender will be received after 4 P.M. of the 30th instant.

All tenders are to be in sealed covers.

Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

JOSEPH BONUS, Major R.E.,
Superintending Engineer L. S. D., Indus Valley Railway.

Kurrachee, 2nd November 1872.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Company's CHIEF OFFICES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY (14th, 15th, and 16th inst.), being HOLIDAYS authorized by Government in HONOUR of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, (14th, 15th and 16th instant), being the GENERAL HOLIDAYS in HONOR of H.E. the VICEROY'S VISIT, notified in the "Government Gazette" of 31st ultimo.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th instant, being the GENERAL HOLIDAYS in HONOR of H.E. the VICEROY'S VISIT, notified in the "Government Gazette" of 31st ultimo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. R. HENSON, Sub Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VINAY, p. Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to
BOMBAY ....Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA 10 8
MADRAS 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA 12 0

AGENTS.
NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.
Other Ports will shortly be announced.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

FOR SALE.—Mr. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned FOR SALE to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., the following GUNS and RIFLES, manufactured by him, suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the Shooting of the Rifles to be accurate, with a flat trajectory and the Guns to shoot close and strong:

1 Double Barrel Breech Loading Rifle C. F. Patent Strikers, No. 9,78[illegible], 16 Bore ....Rs 412
1 Do. do. Gun No. 104[illegible]8 C.F. Patent Strikers 12 by 28 355
1 Do. do. Gun No. 11791 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30 353
1 Do. do. Gun No. 11843 C.F. do. do. 12 Bore 310
1 Do. do. Gun No. 1[illegible]829 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30 310
1 Do. do. Gun No. 10520 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30 220
Sporting Single Henry Martini Rifle 165
Sporting Sniders with creaser, powder measure and slings 90
Do. do. Pistol Hand Stock without apparatus 100
Ammunition for above Weapons.

Modern Breech Loaders, Sporting, and Military by Greener, Rs. 4-8, free by post Rs. 5.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICES.

MR. ROBERT HELLER

Has much pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the wishes of many Patrons and Friends desiring a renewal of the "enjoyable evenings" passed in October 1871, he has arranged to give

FIVE REPRESENTATIONS
AT THE LECTURE HALL OF THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
SITUATED ON THE VERGE OF THE ESPLANADE.

The Hall of this admirable Institution is infinitely preferable to any other in Bombay for the proposed Entertainments, and will enable Mr. Heller to introduce many effects associated with his famous

IMPENETRABLE WONDERS AND UNFATHOMABLE ILLUSIONS,

Altogether impossible in a building of different construction.

Each Programme will be divided into several parts.

The First Part addresses itself to

THE EYE,

and the various illusions aided by the mystic SPRITES, GNOMES, DEMONS, WITCHES, ELVES, and FAIRIES, of the olden time, better known to the Modern and Scientific World under titles such as Electricity, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics and Ambidextrous Prestidigitation, will be as varied as they are remarkable.

Part II. will address itself exclusively to

THE EAR.

Mr. HELLER'S FAMOUS GRAND PIANOFORTE will be made to expound the work of the MODERN WRITERS FOR THIS INSTRUMENT, THALBERG, LISZT, GOTTSCHALK, MENDELSSOHN, &c. &c.

Part III. will introduce

MISS HAYDEE HELLER,

whose elucidation of the hitherto unfathomable mystery, entitled,

SUPERNATURAL VISION,

has created everywhere an excitement unparalleled in the annals either of the Amusement or Scientific World.

Mr. Heller's repertoire of Cabalistic and Necromantic Experiments has this advantage over all similar representations, that whether the effects be due to Optical, Mechanical, or other Scientific and ingenious contrivance, everything employed is the perfection of Art, and in many instances were it possible without betraying *too much* to show and explain the *modus operandi*, the astonishment of the beholder would be increased tenfold.

FIRST REPRESENTATION,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 15th.

Doors open at 8. Commence at 9.
Reserved Seats (Chairs.) ....Rs. 4
Second Seats (unreserved) .... ,, 3
Gallery .... ,, 2

Plan of the Hall to be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., from whom Seats may be secured.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISIT OF H. E. THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN FROM POONA TO BOMBAY.

An EXCURSION TRAIN will RUN from POONA to BOMBAY on the 13th instant, stopping at the undermentioned Stations for PASSENGERS. Return 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tickets will be ISSUED to PASSENGERS by this train at SINGLE FARES for the DOUBLE JOURNEY as noted below:—

Stations.	Time.	Fares to Bombay. 1st Class. Rs. a.	2nd Class. Rs. a.	3rd Class. Rs. a.
Poona ....Dep.	8-45 (Bombay Time. 8-15 A.M.)	14 3	7 1	3 3
Kirkee ....Arr.	9-0	13 14	6 15	3 2
Chinchwud	9-30	13 4	6 10	2 15
Tullegaum	10-10	12 3	6 2	2 12
Kurkulla	10-40	11 7	5 12	2 9
Lanowlee	11-15	10 8	5 4	2 6
Kurjut	2-0 P.M.	5 13	2 15	1 5
Narell	2-45	5 1	2 9	1 2
Budlapore	3-30	3 15	2 0	0 14
Bombay	6-30 (Bombay Time. 6-0 P.M.)	......	......	......

These TICKETS will be available for RETURN by any Train on any day from the 14th to the 20th instant, inclusive.

E. W. KEILY, Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November 1872

LUSTRES AND CHANDELIERS,
MADE BY
A. J. NASH & CO., LONDON.

3 Light for Oil—Bronze Argand Lamps.
5 Light, for Gas only, very elegant.
6 & 8 Light for Gas, Oil, or Candles.
12 Light for do. do. do.
All new and *very* handsome Designs.

An Invoice of the above for Sale to the Trade only by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, E. BLANCHY & Co.'s WINES, &c., received direct from Bordeaux:—

Fine Cognac, per doz ....Rs. 20
Claret Medoc 11
,, St. Julien 12
Haute Sauternes 12

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE beg to draw the attention of their Customers to the following batch of unparalleled SHERRIES, JUST LANDED ex Steam Ship LUMLEY CASTLE:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine AMONTILLADO green Capsule our own brand	per doz.	34 3	36 0
MANZANILLA, blue Capsule, our own brand	,,	32 0	34 0
VINO DE PASTO, Red Capsule, our own brand	,,	24 0	26 0
OLD PALE SHERRY, Yellow Seal, our own brand, ordinary Dinner Wine	,,	18 0	19 8

JUST LANDED, ex s.s. LUMLEY CASTLE, BASS' BEER, bottled by H. STONE and Co., in First-rate condition.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 5 12 qts.	Rs. 6 0
,,	Rs. 3 12 pts.	Rs. 4 0
Flower's Beer	Rs. 5 8 qts.	Rs. 3 8
,,	Rs. 5 12 pts.	Rs. 3 12

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER,
IN HOGSHEADS.

THE first shipment of the NEW SEASON'S BEER is shortly expected. Orders are now being registered for execution immediately on arrival.

The experience gained by us during upwards of half a century in the selection of Beer for India, and in the careful treatment of it when here, has obtained for our importations a deservedly high reputation.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal ,, ,, 29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ,, ,, 24 ,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's ,, ,, 24 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. old pale dry ,, ,, 28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ......Pts. ,, 21 ,,
Do. ......Qts. ,, 42 ,,
Do. Magnums ,, 82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's Qts. ,, 30 ,,
Sandback and Son's ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. Do. Pts. ,, 11 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior ...Qts. ,, 24 ,,
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers ,, ,, 16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien Qts. ,, 13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BRANDY:—
Brandenburg Frères' Cognac Grand Champagne Très Vieille, Extra Fine ....Rs. 65 per Doz.
Do. do. do. Très Vieille, Superfine. ,, 35 ,,
Do. Cognac, No. 1 ,, 23 ,,
Do. do. No. 2 ,, 17 ,,

CLARET:—
Brandenburg Frères'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864 ,, 30 ,,
Do.* Chateau Leoville ,, 24 ,,
Do.* do. Larose ,, 16 ,,
Do.* Medoc ,, 12 ,,
Do.* Pauillac ,, 9 ,,

WHITE BORDEAUX:—
Brandenburg Frères'* Chateau Iquem ,, 23 ,,
Do.* do. do. Latour ,, 18 ,,
Do.* do. do. Sauternes ,, 16 ,,
Do.* Haut Sauternes ,, 13 ,,

All Wines marked with a Star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF ITALIAN WINES.

Nebiolo, fine	1865	Rs. 14	per doz. Quarts.
,, superfine	1865	,, 15	,, ,,
Gattinara	1865	,, 17	,, ,,
Tokay	1865	,, 16-8	,, ,,
Brachetto Sparkling	1865	,, 14	,, ,,
Villa Costa	1867	,, 14-8	,, ,,
Barolo	1869	,, 16-8	,, ,,
,, old	1868	,, 19	,, ,,
Grignolino	1871	,, 14	,, ,,
Moskato	1871	,, 14-8	,, ,,
,, old	1868	,, 20	,, ,,
Montepulciano		,, 20-8	,, ,,
Moskato Rhine Trebbia		,, 26	,, ,,
Facon Rhine		,, 15	,, ,,

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

PAYNE AND Co.'s
TRADE MARK BRANDY,
Rs. 24 per doz., Cash.

WE have just received a fresh parcel of this PURE PALE COGNAC, and are now in a position to execute orders for the same.

The increasing demand for this Brandy has induced us to make larger monthly shipments to this market.

KINLOCH'S WINES.

WHITE CATALAN, resembles a choice dry Sherry. Rs. 14 per dozen.
RED CATALAN, an invalid's Wine. Rs. 14 per dozen.
NIERSTEIN HOCK, Sound and Choice. Rs. 17 per dozen.
RUDESHEIM do. Superior. Rs. 22 per dozen.
CHABLIS. Specially recommended. Rs. 18 per dozen.
VIRGIN SHERRY, Pale, dry, and delicate. Rs. 17 per dozen.
DIAMOND do. Superior dinner Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, very old and dry. Rs. 26 per dozen.
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT, for invalids. Rs. 22 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, the well known established brand. Rs. 28 per dozen.
Ditto Pints. Rs. 15 per dozen.
Ditto Extra Dry. Rs. 32 per dozen.
Ditto Do. Pints. Rs. 17 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

	Cash.	
CHABLIS, No. 1, in Quarts only	Rs. 16 0	per doz.
CHABLIS, No. 2, in Pints only	27 0	per case of 2 doz. pints.

This is a nice light Wine, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

BUCELLAS, a delicate and light Wine, the produce of the Vineyards near Lisbon	Rs. 22 8	per doz.
SAUTERNES, No. 1, a most refreshing Wine	18 0	
STEINWEIN, in original Bottles	24 0	,,

This is much appreciated, and will be found a nice, elegant, and good flavoured Wine, and very suitable for this climate.

LIGHT HOCK, a light but perfectly sound Wine, very cheap .... 15 0 ,,
In Pints also Rs. 3 per case of 2 doz. extra.
VIN ORDINAIRE CLARET.—This is a light Claret. The demand for it is greatly increasing, its low price and good qualities give much satisfaction. 10 0 ,,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA
MESSRS. PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Red Seal ... ... Rs. 20 per dozen.
Do. Yellow Seal ... ,, 22 ,,
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown Seal ... ,, 28 ,,
PORTS—Red Seal ... ,, 22 ,,
Black Seal ... ,, 26 ,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters ,, 18 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," finest quality ... ,, 36 ,,
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied ... ,, 10 ,,
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good ... ,, 9 ,,
St. Julien Medoc ... ,, 11 ,,
Chateau Mouton ... ,, 20 ,,
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No. 1 ... ,, 30 ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE do. ... ,, 30 ,,
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do. ... ,, 30 ,,
Hochheim do. ... ,, 25 ,,
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery ... ,, 22 ,,
Do. Dry pale, and very choice ... ,, 36 ,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

JUST TO HAND,
VERY FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Rs. 20 per dozen, Cash.

A FURTHER PARCEL OF
GENUINE OLD IRISH WHISKEY,
WILL BE LANDED IN A FEW DAYS.
Rs. 24 per dozen, Cash.

HOLLANDS GIN.
Our own Bottling, and very far superior to large quantities of the so-called Geneva shipped to this market, Rs. 18 per dozen, Quarts.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Rs. 20 per dozen.
This pure spirit is unsurpassed.

ABSINTHE.
We have just received a trial shipment of this favourite Continental Spirit. It has been highly approved of by those of our constituents who have tried it.
Rs. 30 per dozen Litres.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

GERMAN WINES.
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
NEROBERGER	,,	,,	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	32
RAUENTHALER	,,	,,	32
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	21
NIERSTEINER	,,	,,	21
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	,,	,,	18
GEISENHEIMER	,,	pints	10
RIESLING	,,	quarts	15

CLARET.
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	,,	,,	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	,,	pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	quarts	21

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	,,	,,	24
SAVIGNY	,,	,,	20
BEAUNE	,,	,,	16
CHABLIS	,,	,,	18

CHAMPAGNE,

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims	per doz.	quarts	40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,,	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz.	quarts	28
Do.	,,	pints	15

Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs. 24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,,	,, 27

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND McLINE.

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz. ....Rs. 5 12
Pints in Cases of 8 doz., per doz. 3 12

NOTICE.

In order to clear the present Stock of Wines and Brandies, Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in offering the following Liberal Discounts,

FOR CASH ONLY.
5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,
15 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, or more.

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,0,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	235
16,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	2851	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218 3 0	p.e.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
......	£20	109 1 1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13 10 1	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,430
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,7 0
600	1,250	all	30p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,590
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,050
900	1,0 0	all	4 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,00
800	2,500	all	1 0p.s	Oriental	2,690
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,160xd.
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	10 ps	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	*250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	5 0	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	17,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	7,600
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	2,025
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,130
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	9,100	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	8,250
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	920
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,325
50	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	990
101	4 0	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250		Sassoon's Press Co	210
40	85	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	800	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 7/8d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d. to 21/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/2d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes ... 10-12
Carolas ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... 221½
Bar Silver ... 107
Gold Leaf ... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... 16-12-6 to 16-4
Government Securities ... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ... 110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent ... 103½ to 103¾
Four per cent ... 101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103½
5 years' Debenture Loans ... 109½
10 years' do. do. ... 105
5 years do. do. ... 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871. 89
New French Loan (fully paid-up) ... 89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet without any alteration in prices. The declining tendency of the Liverpool market appears to have no more effect on the market here than rendering it quiet as stated above. The following are our closing rates:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 0 to Rs. 4 4 0
" " 40 " 39 " 6½ " " 4 8 6 to " 4 9 0
" " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 11 0 to " 4 12 0
" " 40 " 39 " 8¼ " " 5 8 0 to " 5 9 0
" " 45 " 39 " 7 " " 5 0 0
" " 45 " 39 " 8 " " 5 9 0 to " 5 10 0
" " 45 " 39 " 9 " " 6 7 0 to " 6 8 0
" Printers 26 " 30 " 3 " " 2 6 0 to " 2 6 6
" Mad'polams 32 " 24 " 2½ " " 1 12 6 to " 1 13
" " 32 " 24 " 2¾ " " 2 0 0 to " 2 0 6
" " 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 2 6 to " 2 3 0
" " 50 " 24 " 5¼ " " 3 11 0 to " 3 11 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 Pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 11 6
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 8¼ " " 5 8 0
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 8¼ " " 5 9 0
2,000 " " " (fine) 45 " 39 " 9 " " 6 8 6
2,250 " " Mad. (") 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 3 6
2,100 " White Jacconets 40 " 20 " Rs. 3 8 to " 5 0 0
2,100 " " " 40 " 20 " " 3 10 to " 5 2 0
1,000 " " Nainsooks 40 " 20 " " 3 14 to " 4 14 0
1,000 Pairs Grey Dhoties 29 " 5 " " 0 10 0
1,000 " " " 32 " 6 " " 0 12 0
1,000 " " " 32 " 7 " " 0 15 0
800 " " " 34 " 8 " " 1 2 0
600 " " " 42 " 9 " " 1 6 0
600 " " " 42 " 10 " " 1 9 0

COTTON.

The market closed dull, with prices showing a downward move. The following purchases are reported:—

100 candies New Oomrawuttee ... at Rs. 220 per candy
25 " Old Dhollera ... at Rs. 209 to " 210 "
50 " " " ... at " 201 "
25 " " " (W. Selection) ... " " 191 "
25 " " Khandeish ... at Rs. 206 to " 208 "

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12th November.

London ... { Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... } No ship.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships " ... £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 15s. nominal. Seeds ... £1 15s. nominal.
Havre ... { Cotton ... Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £2 15s.
Trieste ... £3.
Liverpool ... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Havre ... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. } Jan. & Feb. ship't.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 5 per bale. " Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... { Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Alleppey, Nov. 6.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Goa, Nov. 10
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch, Nov. 9.
	Arrow (s)	Roberts	Galle, Nov. 6.
	Maria Anna	Oliveira	Goa, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Vesta (s)	Lombardich	Trieste, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Taptee, to Malabar Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12th November.

From Liverpool.

Gitana, 6 cases glassware, Jaffer Remtoola.

From London.

Lumley Castle (s), 7 cases blue orange, Bhimbhoy Lalloobhoy.
Tiverton, 600 bundles iron bars, and 425 Nos. iron bars, Heptoola Allibhoy.
Ganges, 1 case brougham, Jamshidjee Muncherjee; 2 cases walking sticks, Hassom Currim; 2 cases broughams, Somjee Pa pia.
Gitana, 17 cases toys, J. Neuberg; 50 cases provisions, and 2 casks ink, Hajee Ebram, Hajee Tarmahomed & Co.; 11 cases medicines, and 2 cases feeding bottles, Shuruffaly Heptoola; 16 cases iron safes, and 4 cases candles, H. Allibhoy; 28 cases window glass, and 2 cases gilt moulding, E. Noorbhoy.
Mars, 10 cases champagne, 5 cases hock, and 5 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Rosedee, 10 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Flag, 54 cases sherry, 5 cases gin, and 1 case cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Kforssen, 5 cases maraschino Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Statesman, 50 cases sherry, and 31 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

From Genoa.

India (s), 250 cases brandy, H. B. Touche & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Courrier de Bombay, 8 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12th November.

For Liverpool.

Geelong (s), 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 201 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 48 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Riga (s), 100 bales cotton, Vithuldass Bhugwandass; 25 bales coir yarn, K. Dinshaw; 24 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, Pragjee Nursey & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Motichund Suntackchund; 41 bales coir yarn, and 50 bales cotton S Tyebjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Messrs. Tippet & Co.; half bale coir yarn, K. Dinshaw; 11 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.
Tiverton, 367 bales rags, Poonja Nursee.

For London.

Geelong (s), 40 cases gum, Hajee Arub Ahmed; 20 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 41 cases olibanum, R. Mahomed; 67 bundles skins, S. Abdoola & Co.; 13 bundles horns and 7 cases fishmaws, M. Dawa; 14 bales hides, Ralli Brothers; 4 cases fishmaws, M. Dama; 19 bundles hides, 18 cwts. horns, and 5 cases peacock feather, D. Hussan.

For Hongkong

Travancore (s), 66 bales cotton, D. Rutnagur & Co.; 42 bags cotton, N. J. Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Travancore (s), 52 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 12.

Ffrench, Colonel, 34th Light Infantry, on leave.
Morris, Captain, D. P. W., on leave, from Rutnagherry.
Griffith, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee and Poona.
Ratigan, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.
Green, Major, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.
Forjett, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.
Lyster, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.
McConaghy, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.
Bannerman, Captain, 1st C. L. Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Moore, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deesa.
Wetherall, Lieutenant, 15th King's Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Wetherall, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on duty, from Umballa.
Goodridge, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment B. N. I., on sick leave, from Calcutta.
Veitch, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Baird, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 11.

McConaghy, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.

November 12.

Pigott, Lieutenant-Colonel, 70th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Hussars, to join, to Camp.
Morison, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to England.
Rundall, Sub-Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.
Ashby, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Cotton, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
Peile, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, Bengal, to join, to Allahabad.
Straker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 18	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., or on Board (8 annas late fee) to 7 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday ... Nov. 18 Monday ... Dec. 10
" ... " 25 " ... " 17
" ... Dec. 3 " ... " 24
" ... " 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M. — At 3 P.M.
Tuesday ... Nov. 19 Tuesday ... Dec. 31
" ... Dec. 3 — 1873
" ... " 17 " ... Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M. — At 3 P.M.
Saturday ... Nov. 14 Saturday ... Dec. 6

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails. — Supplemental Mails.
Monday ... Nov. 25 Monday ... Dec. 3
" ... Dec. 23 " ... " 31

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ... Nov. 22 Friday ... Dec. 6
" ... " 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ... Nov. 15 Friday ... Dec. 13
" ... " 19

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

GRANDE FETE MUSICALE,

IN

THE TOWN HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, 18th NOVEMBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,

IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT TO BOMBAY OF HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD NORTHBROOK,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR.

SIGNOR MARRAS

HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE HIS LAST

CONCERT IN INDIA

[BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.]

The PROGRAMME will contain many New Pieces:—Sir M. Costa's Grand Quartette, 'HONOUR and GLORY'; Selection from Verdi's new Opera, 'AIDA'; Gounod's new Melody, 'THE MAID OF ATHENS' and 'GALLIA'; Bellini's Coro, 'SONNAMBULA'; Handel's celebrated Air, 'ANGEL EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR'; Donizetti's 'SPIRITO GENTIL'; Verdi's 'MISERERE'; Rossini's 'GIORNO D'ORROR'; Schubert's 'ADIEU!'; Pinsuti's new Quartetto, 'I CANTA STORIE'; Mozart's 'DON GIOVANNI'; and by desire Marras' new Song, 'EDENLAND!'; Mendelssohn's 'GRAND FANTASIE; &c., &c., &c.

An early application for SOFA STALLS and RESERVE SEATS is particularly requested in order to prevent disappointment, and the Numbers will be given according to the order of application. The Plan of the Room may be seen, and TICKETS to be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. in the Fort, and of SIGNOR MARRAS, 73, Malabar Hill.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RENNELL—November 2nd, at Mhow, Charles King Rennell, Lieutenant 15th (The King's) Hussars, in his 23rd year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—November 2nd, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant L. R. Battye, 5th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.
GORDON—November 6th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel W. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry, of a son.
McNEILE—November 6th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Captain C. McNeile, A. C., Kooloo, of a daughter.
POLLEN—November 4th, at Bhu'undshuhur, N. W. P., the wife of Fred. Pollen, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
SULLEN—November 4th, at Lahore, the wife of S. Sullen, Esq., Post Master, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—SHAVIER—November 4th, at the Mission Church, Mirzapore, by the Rev. Dr. Mather, William St. Amour Robert Phillips, to Mary Isabella, widow of the late T. F. Shavier, of Patna.

DEATHS.

HUTTON—November 3rd, at Benares, of bronchitis, William Maynard, the infant son of the Rev. D. Hutton, London Mission, Benares, aged 3 months and 22 days.
SULLEN—October 24th, at Lahore, Miss M. E. Sullen, aged 29 years, deeply regretted.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872.

We last night received an important telegram from Lahore reporting that there is a bazaar rumour in the north of India that the Russian expedition to Khiva has suffered a severe defeat. The expedition having started from Krasnovodsk about two months ago, the present is the time when we might expect to hear news as to whether it has been successful, but after reading the opinions of the Russian military authorities and of Vambéry we scarcely expected that the intelligence would be that of a reverse to the Russian arms. M. Vambéry, who says that the steppe is good, firm ground for marching, and that the wells on the route are favourable to an expedition, believed that the Russian troops could march the 450 miles between Krasnovodsk and the Oxus in ten days without any extraordinary difficulty. Whether the rumour be true or not, it shows that a very considerable interest is taken by the natives of India and the races between our frontier and the Oxus in the movements of the Russ in Central Asia; but it is wonderful how quickly these bazaar rumours travel, and it may be some time before we receive authentic intelligence of what has happened.

All sorts of people are striking work now, and we need not be surprised if the English in India should threaten to do so also, for there is a strong feeling among many of them that they are here upon unfair conditions, and that the promises which were held out to them when they came here have not been fulfilled. Some of our native patriots may delude themselves into the idea that such a result would be rather a good thing for themselves and for their country, more particularly for the former, but they will find, in time, that such a view of the subject is quite a mistake. It is curious, however, to find that even the Bengal Civilian is beginning to be seriously dissatisfied with his lot. When even the "twice born" of the Civil Service are showing discontent, how must it be with those who are in a less favoured position? The *Indian Observer* assures us that "there is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction "in the Bengal Civil Service," and this seems to arise chiefly from the supply of new appointments at the bottom of the Service having been more than double, for a continuance of years, the number of vacancies made in the higher ranks of the Service by retirement or casualty. The consequence seems to be that there is about as much chance of promotion for a Bengal Civilian as there was for an officer in some of the Indian regiments previous to the mutiny. There is dreadful stagnation in all the crowded lower ranks of the Service, and men of twelve years' service are still only Assistant Magistrates. The "twice born" of this side of India may consider themselves fortunate as compared with their brethren of Bengal.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1871-72, prepared by Mr. Lestock Reid, the Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General of External Commerce.

The value of the whole external trade of the Port of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1872 shows an increase to the value of Rs. 91,04,604 upon the preceding year, and amounted to Rs. 50,38,49,280—a most objectionable Indian way of writing down numbers—or, according to ordinary and rational notation, Rs. 503,849,280, or, in rough calculation, a little over fifty millions sterling. But this amount of trade is rather below the average of the last five years, which was Rs. 518,980,182. Being, however, an increase upon the year 1870-71, it might be hoped that an upward progress has again commenced; but it is worthy of note that there was a falling off in the exports of last year and that the increase was in the imports. And when we come to examine the imports in detail, we are sorry to find that, as Mr. Reid points out, the increase of imports is quite delusive, being principally attributable to an increase of a little over 3½ crores in the importation of bullion and coin alone; and deducting that item there is really a deficit in the imports as compared with the preceding year. It is also important to notice that of the whole import trade of this port during the year under consideration a little fraction over 70 per cent. has been with foreign countries beyond the seas and only 5 per cent. with other ports within this presidency, while the remainder has been with the ports of Sind, Madras, and Bengal. But again, some of the imports in which Bombay is specially concerned have shown a large increase, as coffee to the extent of 69 per cent., coal 20, tobacco 60, sugar and sugarcandy 23, spirits 42, oils 39, and hides and skins 312 per cent. It is curious to note that the demand for coffee in Europe rose largely after the cessation of the Franco-German war, and this induced merchants to bring in large consignments of Malabar coffee for exportation. We see it is mentioned by Mr. Reid that the revenue of this port from spirits and wines suffered severely from the facilities afforded by the Firman privilege accorded to the Portuguese factory at Surat, and so the abolishment of that privilege, which has been arranged to take place shortly, was for the advantage of the Bombay Government as well as of the Bombay merchants and tradesmen. It appears that the imports of kerosine oil have been no less than quadrupled this year, and that this kind of oil is gradually superseding the country oils owing to its superior cheapness and brilliancy of light. We have heard it suggested that, in the dearness of coal, Indian oil might be perhaps used in England for purposes of warmth and cooking, but the fact that kerosine is superseding it even in India shows that Indian oil at least would be too expensive for such purposes. Kerosine oil has also diminished the import of candles into Bombay, the decrease having been so great as 57 per cent., but besides the effect of kerosine upon the demand for them, the market seems to have been over-stocked with them at the beginning of the year. It is of more importance to notice that the spinning and weaving mills of Bombay are gradually beginning to unfavourably affect the importation of cotton twist and of T. cloth and Domestics. Twist manufactured in this country is really beginning to compete with Europe twist, and Mr. Reid is of opinion that there will be a proportionate decrease in the importation of this article year by year. Perhaps that will be the case, but it is evident that the demand for cotton twist will depend upon the use which can be made of it in India, and that will depend in great part on the success of the weaving mills.

On turning to the exports of Bombay we find that, though there is a decrease, on the whole, on the exports of the preceding year, yet on certain articles, such as coffee and raw wool, there has been a large increase. But the most important export to consider is that of raw cotton. Opinions are divided as to whether cotton is a blessing or a curse to Bombay, but the curse theory is a rather doubtful one, and it is at least of importance to know how the export of cotton is getting on. As regards this subject the first fact which stares us in the face is that the export of raw cotton from Bombay has decreased 6¼ per cent. in value, while there has been an increase in its quantity of 23¼ per cent. And beside these facts, there is the extraordinary one that the average ruling prices for the year were only about 5 per cent. below that of the year preceding. In the year 1862-63 the total quantity of cotton exported from Bombay to foreign external ports was 365,784,865, lbs., and the value was Rs. 148,346,400. In 1871-72, the total quantity exported was 533,459,670 lbs., but the value was only Rs 146,266,584. Thus we export to-day nearly a half more cotton than we did nine years ago, and yet we get a trifle less for the whole increased quantity than we did for the much smaller quantity which was sent out nine years ago. It is to be hoped that this is not like the case of the Irish restaurateur who alleged that he lost two pence per head upon every meal he supplied, but that it was the numbers made it pay. What a difference last year presents with 1864-65 when 380,523 707 lbs. of cotton were sent out of Bombay and Rs. 303,704,827 were got for them! But it is very doubtful whether that year of good fortune did any good to Bombay, so little advantage is it to most people to have sudden and temporary accretions of income.

There was a slight falling off in the customs revenue of this port during the year under consideration as compared with that preceding it. The total of this revenue for 1870-71 was Rs. 6,975,516, and for 1871-72 it was only Rs. 6,405,717. The too true general explanation given by Mr. Lestock Reid is that "trade "was generally depressed and unremunerative "throughout the year;" and he adds that the famine in Persia affected both the import and export trade to an appreciable extent, and that the trade with Cutch has been very unsatisfactory, owing, it is alleged, to the general mal-administration of that State. The brightest feature disclosed by this report is the gradual rise of trade, since the opening of the Suez Canal, with countries in Europe which formerly had no direct connection with Bombay. Thus Trieste in the year 1871-72 had a trade to the value of Rs. 8,804,085 with Bombay, Odessa one of Rs 3,420,229, and Genoa of Rs. 3,037,221.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIRE IN BOSTON.

LONDON, 12th Nov.

The Queen Victoria, homeward bound from Calcutta, grounded at the entrance of Jeddah harbour on the 2nd inst. She remained in the same position till the 5th, when she was lightened of a part of her cargo. Her hull is apparently undamaged.

LONDON, 12th November.

The fire at Boston has been arrested by blowing up the surrounding buildings. The English Insurance Companies have lost heavily by the fire. Mr. Secretary Boutwell will give aid by selling gold largely. Latest returns estimate the loss at eighty millions of dollars. The district destroyed consists principally of new granite buildings, comprising 930 business premises besides 60 dwellings.

In the inaugural address to the Geographical Society, Sir H. Rawlinson, reviewing the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanley's finding of Dr. Livingstone, declared that the latter's discoveries were very considerable and that Mr. Stanley had well earned the Society's medal. Sir H. Rawlinson then announced that the friends of Doctor Livingstone had originated a relief expedition from the western coast of Africa up to the Congo River.

LONDON, 11th Nov., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Fair Dhollers, 6⅞d.

The sum of £42,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay mail of the 21st ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

Arrival from Bombay—Napier.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 50 from Mr. W. Sandwith for the Nassick Relief Fund.

It is proposed to convert the Allahabad branch of the Brahmo Somaj into a Central Somaj, under the name of the "Northern India Brahmo Somaj."

The Jubbulpore branch of the Bank of Bengal is to be closed as soon as arrangements can be made for the transfer of the Government treasure to Government officers.

Mr. J. W. Lowe, Barrister-at-law, who has for some years practised in the Calcutta Supreme, now High Court, has been enrolled as an advocate of the High Court N. W. P., and has already appeared as counsel for plaintiff in McCarthy *vs.* the Secretary of State.

Mr. J. A. Parker, the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, arrived here yesterday, having been attracted to Bombay by the Viceroy's visit, and Major Fenwick, of the *Englishman*, who has been recently the Simla correspondent of that paper, is expected here to day or to-morrow.

The Committee appointed to report upon the cost of the yearly visit of the Supreme Government to Simla has completed its task, and sent in the report and dispersed. Mr. G. Batten is President, and Colonel A. B. Johnson, Messrs. Geoghegan and Hollingbury, and Lieutenant Pye, the members.

A native contemporary states that Sir Salar Jung is about to open a bank at Hyderabad in connection with a contemplated line from that city to the eastern coast. The capital of the bank is to be fifty lakhs, one-half of which will be offered to capitalists in Bombay, the remainder to those of Hyderabad.

A grand fair will be held at the Pashkur Lake, six miles from Ajmere, one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage in India, between the 11th and 16th instant. Upwards of 100,000 pilgrims and traders from all parts in India will probably be assembled at this spot on those days. Thousands of horned cattle, camels, horses, &c., will be brought for sale, and prizes will be awarded by the Commissioner for animals of a first class description.

The gay week that is approaching is indicated by the fact that invitations are now out for the Governor's ball, which takes place on the 15th, for Sir Albert Sassoon's ball, which is fixed for the 19th, and for Scindiah's banquet, which will be given in the Victoria and Albert Museum on the 21st. We believe that Captain Charles Wodehouse and Mr. Terry (of the School of Arts) are managing the arrangements in connection with the Maharajah's entertainment.

Captain Morton, the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor [?] of the Punjab, has been appointed a subordinate Magistrate of the second class, within the precincts of the Lieutenant-Governor's camp, with powers of whipping. This power is again limited by the proviso that every case is to be reported to the Lieutenant Governor, who will personally give orders on each case. It is understood, says the scoffing *Indian Public Opinion*, that on no consideration will His Honor permit Captain Morton to lay the culprits over his knee.

On the 1st instant His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala held a Durbar for the purpose of distributing prizes to the students of the Puttiala College. The scene is described as animated, and there can be no doubt of the happy effect His Highness's condescension will have alike upon pupils and teachers throughout his territories. From the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction we learn that in September 1871 there were 58 schools in Puttiala State, in which about 4,000 pupils of all grades received instruction. No less than nineteen additional schools have been founded during the present year, and there are therefore upwards of 5,000 pupils at present receiving instruction at 77 schools, of whom 246 boys received prizes in books or money, and 19 more advanced students received scholarships of varying value. After a short address, which must have been gratifying to the teachers referred to by name, His Highness distributed the prizes and left the Durbar tent under the usual salute.

Yesterday afternoon an influential meeting of the general committee of the South Kensington International and local Exhibition was held in the Durbar Room—the Hon. Mr. A Rogers, chairman of the committee, presiding. Mr. Terry, secretary, detailed the steps which had ended in the Government of India giving their sanction to a local exhibition being held in Bombay. He also said that he had had to negotiate with the Bench of Justices and the Municipal Commissioner for the purchase of the Rotunda, and he took occasion to regret that these parties had been so mercenary as to insist upon payment for that building, considering the public purposes for which it was to be employed. A resolution approving of the action of Mr. Terry was passed, and a working committee and jurors were appointed. The meeting also resolved, on the motion of the secretary, that the Hon. Mr. Rogers should be requested to put himself in communication with the Chiefs who are at present in Bombay for the purpose of inviting them to become patrons of the Exhibition and assistants to its success.

The *Observer* is playfully severe upon Messrs. Solar Bux & Co's very indifferent attainments in English composition. "Those who, like ourselves, support the filtration theory of education, will be gratified with the following instance of the permeation of useful knowledge through the upper crust of the more intelligent classes, and of its influence on the next lower stratum of the native mind. What further transformation it would undergo in its deeper descent, when perfectly freed from all semblance of meaning, we can but dimly conjecture. The extract is taken from a late issue of the *Pioneer*, where this exquisite exotic has perhaps for many a past month been blushing unseen; and we deserve the thanks of our readers for bringing it to their notice. We trust that Messrs. Solar Bux and Co. may be found by their customers to be as cunning in the manufacture of their tents as they are decidedly ingenious in the construction of their sentences.

"Messrs. Solar Bux & Co., Tent-makers of Futtehgurh.

"The main desire of their expressing the opinion solely attributes the cause of their being excited by the nature of workmanship and use of best materials, tested by H. M. Mackenzie, Commissary of Ordnance.

"Messrs. S. B. & Co. respectfully and credentially beg to inform the public in general that their labour has gained such a preferable art of tent manufactures as may easily attract the selection of the customers if they desire to concern this bargain with them at the undermentioned moderate prices. The main spring of their expectation originates the emulation which leads them to exhibit their excellent workmanship before the presence of both Civil and Military Officers, for the purpose of gleaning fame and praise from them. They are not only habituated to make every sort of tents and description to order of durable and best materials, beautiful shape and excellent workmanship, but in the meantime beg leave to invite the attention of the public, that parties wishing to send them orders will be most happy to gain benefit in their dealings."

After all, intimacy with a particular language is but a lame test of education. Could the *Observer*, say, write an essay on Positivism in the language of flowers?

MILITARY ITEMS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon as Assistant Adjutant General to the L h r Division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has authorised the formation at Umballa of a class with the view of qualifying officers as instructors in gymnastics. The class will be limited to six in number, and will be formed on the 15th of November, and the course will terminate on the 15th April.

It is said that the holding of the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdul is still unsettled. Lord Napier is unable to make up his mind finally on the subject as yet. The cholera epidemic this year in so many military stations has much distressed him, and he is determined to visit every station where the plague has appeared; yesterday he was at Jullunder, to-day he is at Umritsur, and to-morrow he returns to Lahore.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE VICEREGAL PROCESSION.

We observe from an order issued by the Brigade Major, that the troops of this garrison will parade in full dress, as follows:—83rd Regiment, 11th, 17th, 21st 19th, and 26th Regiments N. I., on the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at 4 45 P.M. on Thursday, the 14th instant. Each regiment will march from barracks and encampment so as to be at the place pointed out to the officers commanding half an hour before the hour named for the reception. The 83rd Regiment will furnish a guard of honour, as laid down in the Queen's Regulations, to be drawn up opposite the landing place on a spot which will be pointed out by the Brigade Major. A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, Apollo Bunder, at 4-45 P.M. The remainder of the regiments will form a street by ranks, faced inwards, commencing from the canopy of landing-place, and via Rampart Row on the left of the road. The Native Infantry will prolong the street from the 83rd to the Money School.

The following order will be observed for the procession:—Two guns in column of route will be formed up to the left of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard; a squadron of Poona Horse will be drawn up in line in front of the guns, and will move off in columns of sections, fours to the left, on the exit of the first carriage procession from the Dockyard. Two guns and one squadron of Poona Horse will be drawn in the same order on the right of the entrance to the Dockyard ready to take their places in the rear of the procession. On the procession reaching the right flank of each regiment, the order to present arms will be given, and the bands will play "God save the Queen." After the procession has passed, regiments will close and march to barracks.

THE VICEROY AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, 5th November.

In my letter of yesterday I told you that the Khan of Khelat was to visit the Viceroy at 4 P.M. At the appointed hour Mr. Aitcheson, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. James, Assistant Commissioner of Sind, and one of the aides-de-camp proceeded to the Khan's tent and escorted him to the Viceroy's barge. He was attended by his two nephews, his Shahgazee (prime minister) and the two Ameers Noordeen Khan Mengul and Mea Mahomed Rassam. Until lately these two nobles were the most turbulent of his Chiefs, and it may be remembered that the latter went to Cabul to seek the aid of its ruler against the Khan. They are now (supposed to be) loyal however, and accompanied the Khan as I have said. The Viceroy met him at the top of the companion ladder, and conducted him to the cabin. After some conversation, the presents were brought forth. They were worth some Rs. 30,000, and comprised a handsome sword worth Rs. 3,000, a sword belt Rs. 2,000, a gold watch worth Rs. 1,000, a handsome shield, khilluts, shawls, &c., &c. Everybody then left the Viceroy's presence except the Khan, the Commissioner, the Political Agent, and Colonel Mainwaring, and a private conversation ensued, which lasted for about half an hour, after which the Khan took his leave, and was escorted back to his tent by the officers who had conducted him to the Viceroy.

In the evening the Governor-General drove through the town of Sukkur, attended by a detachment of Shikarpore police, to see the illuminations, which were well got up. Sukkur offers peculiar facilities for a successful illumination, and its natural advantages had been made the most of. Not only were both banks of the river brilliantly illuminated, but the Bukkur Fort, the islands, the minaret, and the private houses glittered and sparkled with thousands of lights, which had been arranged with considerable taste. The fireworks were not very remarkable, for the Sindians have not much skill in pyrotechnics, but there were plenty of them, and they no doubt helped to show the Viceroy that the people of Sukkur were anxious to do him all the honour they could.

Notwithstanding that the whole population turned out to view the illuminations, notwithstanding the numbers of strangers who had flocked in from the surrounding villages to see the tamasha, and the presence of the numerous and lawless rabble who followed in the train of the Khan of Khelat, there was not the slightest disturbance of any sort or description, not even a street fight or a robbery, so admirable were the arrangements of the police. Our energetic Superintendent, Mr. MacToor, was indefatigable, and appeared to be everywhere at once, and his exertions were rewarded by the most complete success.

On Tuesday morning the Viceroy inspected the 3rd Regiment of Sind Horse. Whilst speaking of this fine Regiment I should mention that their Commanding Officer (Major Carpendale) got a telegram on Sunday at 4-30 P.M. desiring his presence in Sukkur. By 6 P.M. they were all in their saddles, and they reached Sukkur (59 miles by the road they were obliged to travel) in 15 hours, including three halts of half an hour each, yet the horses and men seemed quite fresh on parade next morning (Tuesday), and performed their evolutions in a manner that reflected the greatest credit on the discipline of the regiment as well as its *materiel*. The review over, the Viceroy crossed the river in one of the ferry steamers accompanied by the Commissioner, the Collector, and a small party of gentlemen, visited the Sub-Magistrate's Court, again indulging his taste for sketching, of which his Excellency seems to be peculiarly fond.

At about 11 A.M. the Viceroy returned the Khan's visit. The Khan received the Governor-General in a single poled tent, by no means new, and apparently about 16 feet square. After a short conversation he again presented his chiefs and the presents were then produced.

They were very shabby, so much so that the Khan apologized for their trifling value. Besides some silks there were four horses and four camels, the latter very fine animals, and two of them were the double-humped species, which are very rarely seen in Sind.

The presents sent by Meer Ali Moorad were much more respectable, and were all manufactured in his own State. They consisted of a rifle, three swords, two dirks, some saddlery and harness, and a number of vases, some of pure silver handsomely wrought, and the rest were prettily inlaid with gold and silver, also some otta of roses, shawls, &c., &c.

The Viceroy's return presents to him are, I believe, to be sent up from Kurrachee.

As soon as the visit to the Khan was over, the anchors were weighed and the Governor-General left Sukkur at a few minutes after noon under a salute of 21 guns. The salute was fired by our worthy town Magistrate Mr. Neal, who has exerted himself from first to last in the most loyal manner, and whose taste in arranging the illuminations was ably rivalled by our excellent fellow townsman Mr. Boyce, who had charge of the decorations, which seemed to be generally admired.

The Khan is to leave on the morning of the 7th, and the Sind Horse return to Jacobabad on the 8th inst.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see an advertisement published in your paper of Saturday's issue that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company has been pleased to order the running of an excursion train between Poona and Bombay for first, second, and third class passengers at single fares for double journey from 14th to 20 h instant and tickets issued to passengers will be available up to that date. Thus the liberal arrangement, made by the Company, will, I believe, induce most of the Poonaites to avail themselves of the opportunity for witnessing the procession of the Rajas and their mutual visits with H. E. the Viceroy. It is a matter of regret that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has not as yet issued the like notice for the poor Suratees, who will be most thankful to the Company if such favours are granted to them. I hope the Agent of the Company will not hesitate in granting the indulgence as has been done by the G. I. P.

By inserting the above in your well known journal, you will oblige the people of Surat.

A SURATEE.

Bombay, 12th November.

BOMBAY.

A New Barrister.—At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Mr. Frank C. Constable took the oaths as a member of the Bombay Bar.

Educational.—Mr. Ramjee Hurry Agashe has been appointed Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division, vice Mr. Gungadhur Ramchundra Tilaka, deceased.

Accident.—A Maratha named Luxmon Gunnoo accidentally fell on Monday from a height of about twelve feet and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Torturing a Horse.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, a man named Rama Marloo, a buggy driver, was fined five rupees for torturing his horse in a public place.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 9th November, was 49 feet 6 tenths on the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 4 tenths.

Raja of Travancore.—H. H. the Raja of Travancore, who arrived here on Monday, has taken up his residence temporarily in the bungalow of Mr. Heerjee Jehanghier, Gowala Tank Road.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* again complains of the conduct of H. H. Mulharao, and calls upon the British Government to adopt some stringent measures to bring him to reason.

Furious Driving.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee buggy driver named Pestonjee Shapoorjee was fined five rupees, for driving his buggy at Byculla in a rash and negligent manner.

Ahmedabad Training College.—Messrs. Mohunlal Runchordas, Motiram Rajaram, and Gopaljee Goolabbhoy are engaged at present in conducting the examination of candidates for admission into the Ahmedabad Training College.

Destruction of a Gas Lamp.—On Monday a buggy-driver accidentally ran his buggy against a gas lamp on the Parell road and knocked it down. The driver was taken to the office of the Gas Company, where he paid Rs. 44 as damages.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—A Parsee named Shapoorjee Muncherjee Mehta, residing at Breach Candy, who led a most dissolute life, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself on Monday. He is alive, but in a precarious state of health.

Progress of Female Education.—The other day an educated Hindoo woman inspected the girls' school in the village of Botad, in Kattywar, and presented prizes to some of the advanced girls. There were several persons present on the occasion.

Letting off Fireworks.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Hurjeevan Ambaram and Nundoo Balloo were charged with letting off fireworks in or near a public thoroughfare. They admitted the offence and were fined four annas each.

Defamation.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Fortunatus DeNazareth, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, appeared on a summons to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by one Mr. W. Edgins. The magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till the 23th inst.

Escaping from the Government Work-house.—James Harrison, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward with escaping from the Government Work-house without the permission of the Governor of the Jail, and was on conviction sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Postal Notice.—A new contract has been entered into by the B. I. S. N. Company with Government for the conveyance of mails to Zanzibar *via* Muscat and Aden. Mails for the above ports will be made up in the Bombay Post Office and despatched per steamer Punjaub on the 16th instant at 2 P.M.

Bhownuggur Improvement Society.—By the exertions of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Oonwalla, head master of the Bhownuggur High School, a society under the name of the "Bhownuggur Improvement Society" has been started at that place, where lectures on social and moral subjects are delivered every week.

A European Vagrant.—Edward Eaton, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

The late Murder on the Victoria Road.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday committed John Towers for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 29th October caused the death of Anna Maria Ponto on the Victoria Road.

Lieutenant Morland intimates that on the approach of the Dalhousie, having on board His Excellency the Viceroy, two guns will be fired from the Colaba Point and Centre Hill (Tardeo) signal station, and the Union Jack over a blue and white chequered flag will be hoisted at the Colaba Point, Centre Hill, and Castle Flag Staves, at 3-30 P.M. The signal staves will be dressed with flags.

The Chiefs of Kattywar.—The following Chiefs of Kattywar visited H. E. the Governor at Government House, Parell, on Monday morning:—Jam of Nowanugger, Nawab of Joonaghur, C.S.I., Rajah of Madhole, Chief of Meeruj, Chief of Ramdoorug, Chief of Dhranghudra, Chief of Wudwan, Thakore of Bhownuggur, Thakore of Morvee, Chief of Palitana, Chief of Wankaneer, Chief of Dhrole, and Chief of Rajcote.

Mr. Duxbury and the Recent Damage on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The *Surya Prakash* praises Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager B. B. & C. I. Railway, for having so expeditiously opened the line between Bombay and Surat. Mr. Duxbury, says the paper, was to be seen day and night at the spots where the temporary bridges were being constructed, superintending the works, and seeing the conveyance of passengers across the rivers.

H. E. the Governor.—A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Cooperage Battery at 5-30 P.M. yesterday on the departure from Government House of H. E. the Governor on a return visit to His Highness the Raja of Rajpeepla; and on His Excellency's return, at sunset, a similar salute was fired. The 19th Regiment N. I. furnished half a complete company as a guard of honour, under the command of a native officer, to receive His Excellency on his return visit to H. H. the Raja of Rajpeepla.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talab, was 5 903 Of these, 1,815 were new admissions, consisting of 601 Parsees, 597 Hindoos, 486 Musulmans, 115 Christians, and 16 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 218·61. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—Intermittent and Remittent fevers 430, sore-throat 179, whooping cough 7, typhoid fever 7, mumps 5, dengue fever 2.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Arrow, 131 tons, Captain A. Roberts, arrived yesterday from Galle (November 6th) in ballast.

The Maria Anna (Portuguese gun-boat), 409 tons, Captain Oliveira, arrived yesterday from Goa (November 8th) for repairs. She has on board four guns.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch (9th Nov.) with a general cargo and 250 deck passengers from different ports.

The s. s. Taptee, Captain DeCosta, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Duncan, and fifty-five deck passengers.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. Fernandes; and fifteen deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Vesta, 1,209 tons, Captain M. Lombardich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

For Trieste—Mrs. Griffith and child, Miss Trimnell, Lt. H. de la M. Hervey, Lt. A. F. Morison, Mr. Glass, Mr. D. Silver, and Mr. T. Gray.
For Port Said—Capt. R. W. E. Burrowes.
For Suez—Lt. Col. J. Thacker.
For Aden—Messrs. Ruttonjee Dewchund, Luckmichund Hurjeevun, and Oomerchund Tricumjee.

She took the following cargo:—For Trieste—1,899 bales cotton. For Odessa—200 bales cotton.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 510 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Alleppy (6th

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November) with the following cargo:—610 robbins copra, 114 robbins coffee, 10 robbins ginger, and 2 robbins horns. From Cochin—286 robbins coffee and 75 robbins copra. From Beypore—1,203 pieces sandalwood. From Calicut—345 robbins copra, 16 bags betelnuts, 50 bales cotton, 100 bags turmeric, 10 robbins sharkfins, 3 robbins horns, and 14 bales wearing apparel. From Tellicherry—96 packages betelnuts, 165 robbins copra, 20 robbins pepper, and 11 packages fins. From Cannanore—30 bags betelnuts and 2,296 pieces sandalwood. From Mangalore—7 robbins copra and 6 robbins roe. From Compta—64 bags betelnuts. From Carwar—1 box specie, 6 bundles tents, and 1 horse. From Malwan—1 bag fins and 2 bags fishmaws. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. Woods, Mr. Mowat, Colonel Ffrench, Mr. Ffrench, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Burjorjee and two children, and 129 deck passengers.

The s.s. Africa, 1,810 tons, Captain Galilby, which arrived on the 11th instant from London brought the following cargo:—34 packages iron wire, 28 cases cochineal, 50 cases sarsaparilla, 454 packages wines, 199 packages papers, 5 cases brass sheets, 8 cases snuff boxes, 1,892 packages piece-goods, 16 cases thread, 2,019 bundles iron hoops, 134 packages iron, 47 cases vermillion, 42 cases acid, 376 cases wine and spirit, 20 cases hardware, 1,199 packages beer, 12 cases hats, 4 cases tobacco, 247 cases provisions, 320 cases oilmanstores, 194 packages twist, 24 cases perfumery, 4 cases medicine, 7 cases harness, 122 cases iron sheets, 177 packages colours, 21 cases pipes, 10 cases candles, 8 cases sardines, 20 cases books, 6 bales canvas, 1,539 bars iron, 277 drums oil, 293 barrels lead, 7 casks ink, 4 cases glassware, 25 barrels tar, 20 barrels sulphuric acid, 200 casks cement, 200 kegs red lead, 33 cases glass, 17 cases needles, 16 casks blacking, 100 barrels alum, 24 cases confectionery, 18 cases champagne, 16 drums turpentine, 3 cases varnish, 10 casks spelter, 40 cases types, 27 cases toys, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time		High Water Height		November.	Low Water Time		Low Water Height	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
9	44 m	5	2	Wednesday ... 13	3	49 m	4	2
10	34 a	6	1		4	7 a	6	11
10	23 m	5	1	Thursday 14	4	32 m	4	3
11	14 a	6	7		4	58 a	7	5
11	1 m	5	0	Friday 15	5	15 m	4	1
11	55 a	6	9		5	19 a	7	8
11	34 m	4	9	Saturday....... 16	5	36 m	3	9
......					5	52 a	7	8
0	31 m	6	8	Sunday 17	6	30 m	3	5
0	6 a	4	3		6	15 a	7	4
1	7 m	6	4	Monday......... 18	7	6 m	3	0
0	40 a	3	9		6	50 a	6	9
1	43 m	5	9	Tuesday......... 19	7	41 m	2	4
1	11 a	3	0		7	33 a	5	10

Moon.—Full, 15th, 9h. 58m. a.m.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF MEETING.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of adopting means to alleviate the misery which exists at present in Khandeish and Nassick in consequence of the destruction wrought by the recent floods. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay presided, and there was a fair attendance of European gentlemen and natives. Dr. Douglas appealed very eloquently to the meeting on behalf of sufferers who in an instant or two had been deprived of all that they possessed. Dr. Wilson, in moving that the meeting recognise the urgent necessity of affording relief to the people of the Khandeish and Nassick districts who had suffered from the late floods and that subscription lists should be opened for that purpose, pointed out how swift Indian floods were in their action and how complete the destruction which they wrought. The people affected by the late floods were very poor, he said, and though Government had granted them certain remissions of taxes, yet more than this was wanted to keep them from misery and starvation. The Hon. Mr. Chapman assured the meeting that a more deserving and hard-working class of people did not exist than the sufferers by the late calamitous floods, and he appealed to natives and Europeans alike to assist in the common cause of suffering humanity. The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs then said a few words in support of the cause which the whole meeting evidently had next its heart, and resolutions were passed, and a subscription list was opened. The following sums were put down at once:—

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay (second subscription)..........Rs.	100
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., (first subscription Rs. 300).	200
Sakurbai, wife of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	100
Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Virjeevandass and Narotumdass Madhavadass, Esqs., (first subscription Rs. 100)	500
Lukhmidass Khimjee, Esq., (first subscription Rs. 50)	150
Khan Bahadur Padumjee Pestonjee, (besides first subscription paid in Poona)	250
Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Esq	150
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq	250
Captain G. T. Robinson	100
John Connon, Esq	100
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., (second subscription)	100
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.	150
Dady Kaikhusroo Furdoonjee, Esq	200
Doctor Bhau Daji	200
Soonderdass Mooljee, Esq	500
Khatao Makunjee, Esq	400
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mundlik, (second subscription)	100
Rs...	3,650

ARRIVAL OF RAJAHS, PRINCES, AND CHIEFS.

SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I.

Every befitting preparation had been made yesterday morning at the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway to welcome Sir Salar Jung on his arrival in Bombay. A special train, with the Nizam's Minister and his attendants, was timed to arrive at the above station at 11-15 A. M. (Bombay time), and by 10 o'clock, a large crowd of townspeople had collected in and about the station compound, where a guard of honour, consisting of a complete company of the 19th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Captain Trench, was drawn up. On the plantform, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Aga Ally Shah and Aga Akbar Shah, sons of His Highness Aga Khan, Mr. Currim Khan, Mr. Bowman, Sir Salar Jung's private secretary, and other gentlemen were in attendance to welcome the minister. About 11 o'clock, it began to be whispered about that he had already alighted at the Byculla station, and a feeling of disappointment became general. It was thought possible, however, that some mistake had been made in the report; and the troops and the citizens tarried at the station until the time fixed for the arrival of the special train had passed, but still no Sir Salar Jung was visible, and the troops left and the townspeople followed their example. Those who by chance or good guiding had gone to Byculla were a little more fortunate, for it was at the station there that Sir Salar alighted. The special train by which he travelled from Goolburga arrived about ten o'clock, stopping only an hour at Poona. A number of gentlemen were on the platform to welcome him, and he was received by Mr. Gonne, Chief Political Secretary, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, Oriental Translator, and an aide-de-camp. He was also greeted by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Bhau Daji, &c. He was accompanied by his Political Agent, Mr. Saunders, and the Assistant Resident, Colonel Fraser, whose great height was the subject of wonderment among all the natives who saw him—in fact, we are afraid that he transferred to himself all the attention and curiosity which were originally intended for Sir Salar. The number of followers was very great, and were chiefly Arabs of sturdy build and soldierly air. The plainness of dress of the Prime Minister was the subject of remark, but some of his staff fully made up by their grandeur for the show which his personal appearance lacked. A complete company of the 19th N. I. with band and colours, under a European officer, was drawn up in front of the station compound as a guard of honour; and the carriage in which he was driven off to Punthakee's bungalow was accompanied by 25 men of the Poona Horse. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at the saluting battery.

THE NAWAB OF JOWRAH.

The Begum of Bhopal and her troop of Amazons were expected to arrive yesterday forenoon by the half-past ten mail, and accordingly there was a crowd of natives hanging their heads over the bridge to get a glimpse of the train, another crowd peeping surreptitiously in at the station gates, and thousands more packing the roadsides; but they were all disappointed, for the Begum, about whom there has been much anxiety, nobody appearing to know precisely where she is, is not expected to arrive until to-day. However, they may have been in some manner compensated by the appearance of a lesser star—the Nawab of Jowra. The Nawab has not many followers, and is not distinguished-looking personally, being very slight of build and having an appearance of exceeding mildness. He wore a purple and gold cloak and a little cap, made something like a crown, set round with diamonds. He was received by Mr. Nugent (Acting Under-Secretary to Government), Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, and an aide-de-camp. He was to have had half a complete company of the 19th N. I., under a native officer, as a guard of honour; but by some mistake all the troops marched off immediately that Sir Salar Jung drove away, and so the Nawab got no guard of honour. However, His Highness had a salute of thirteen big guns, and while these were being fired he was driven off to his residence near the Gowallia Tank. His Highness is said to talk English with great freedom.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following summary suit and short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

GOVINDAS MONIRAM V. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 20,000 on four hoondies for Rs. 5,000 each, drawn by the defendants on the 21st September last upon Calcutta in plaintiff's favour. Plaintiff paid the hoondies in Bombay and sent them to Calcutta for payment, but they were returned dishonoured and are still unpaid. The defendant, meanwhile, absconded from Bombay and is believed to reside at Damaun. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 20,000, with interest, notarial charges, and costs Rs. 300. No stay of execution was ordered, as defendant has not filed his schedule. All his property, it was stated, has been vested in the Official Assignee.

HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE V. NARAYEN GHELLA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, who held Mr. B. Tyabjee's brief, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,107 on an adjusted and signed account. The defendants appeared in person to dispute the debt; and the suit was adjourned, defendants being ordered to file a written statement within a month.

VELLABAEE, WIDOW, V. RAGHUNATH LUXMON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,200 on certain promissory notes. Plaintiff held title deeds as collateral security. The defendants admitted the debt, but produced their schedules filed in the Insolvency Court. His Lordship said he would not decide the question of the title deeds until the Official Assignee be made a party to the suit, for which purpose the plaint is to be amended; but gave a money decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,200, interest and costs, with stay of execution. The case was then adjourned until the 10th December next in order to the Official Assignee being made a party to the suit.

CURSETJEE DOSABHOY V. KERBADJEE HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Latham (for Mr. Pigot), instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Mayhew said there was a question of partnership in the case, and asked that it may be transferred to the long-cause list. Mr. Latham submitted there was no question of partnership but one simply of accounts. After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long-cause list.

The following cases were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green:—

SHAIK MAHOMED ABDUL LUTIFF V. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 49,838 for pearls sold and delivered to defendant in Bombay. He has since absconded to Damaun. The court entered a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 49,838, with interest and costs.

SHAIK ESSA BIN KALIFFA V. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,29,956, the value of pearls sold and delivered to defendant in Bombay previous to his absconding to Damaun. It was mentioned that defendant had transferred to plaintiff certain pearls in the hands of Messrs. Forbes and Co. The court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, but ordered stay of execution until the abovementioned assets have been sold and realised. The rest of the decree is then to be executed against defendant.

JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH V. VULLUBDAS BHUGWANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the second defendant and remarked that his client was an infant, which allegation was verified by an affidavit. He therefore applied that the suit be dismissed with costs as against his client. Mr. Latham applied for an amendment of the plaint by inserting the name of Bhugwandas Dwarkadas, the father of the said infant defendant. The court ordered that the suit against the second defendant be dismissed with costs, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend the plaint. The hearing of the case was then adjourned for a fortnight.

JOGGUL KISSARE GAYANIRAM V. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plantiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 12,500 on five accepted hoondies. After some enquiry, the suit was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY V. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE.

This suit, with four others, was postponed on account of the parties not being ready for a hearing.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

These curious and very clever artistes gave their first performance on Monday evening to a large and boisterously appreciative audience. It is difficult to imagine that, in the words of the programme, the public witnessed a faithful representation of Japanese life, manners and customs, as one can scarcely believe that the intelligent natives of the far-off wonder-land pass their time in miraculous contortions of body and limbs, in posturing at an elevation of forty feet on a bamboo balanced on a man's shoulder, or in a recumbent position balancing screens and umbrellas in every conceivable manner as easily on one foot as on two, making the frail articles in question twirl rapidly, stop, turn summersaults, and always alight deftly on the ready stocking sole. They succeeded to perfection however in pleasing a numerous audience with their characteristic feats of gymnastics, posturing, juggling and legerdemain, all of which were accomplished with a degree of grace, fearlessness and apparent ease wonderful and fascinating to witness. One is at first rather bewildered as to the sex of the performers, whose clothing is most varied, and ranges from the petticoat of every-day life to the baggy seated tight-legged trowser of the hill women of India. To persons accustomed to the conventional fleshings and scant *jangirs* of European acrobats, it is extraordinary how the Japanese performers can get through their difficult acts unencumbered by the voluminous heap of trowser, petticoat and mantle which would appear to be the proper thing on the boards of the Mikado's Theatre Royal. To remark in detail upon the varied programme of Monday evening, would lead us beyond our limits and intention. It is sufficient to say that the performance is a genuine attraction to all who delight in feats of strength, dexterity and courage admirably performed. The "Japanese Screen Act" and the "Umbrella Dance" are wonders of balancing. "La Perche" and the "Ladder Act" by Sacaranava and Makichi, excel in skill and daring anything ever attempted by Indian or European acrobats. Torakitchi, umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other, brought down the house by his daring performance on what appeared to be a medium thick telegraph wire, on which he advanced and retreated across the stage, sitting down and lying at his ease, at intervals, and in fact doing a great deal on that almost invisible support that Blondin does on the immense cable stretched across the Crystal Palace transept. Sad to relate, however, Torakitchi came to grief in his last grand triumph. Twirling rapidly round, the wire (horizontal bar fashion between his thighs) suddenly snapped and Torakitchi came violently on to the carpeted stage, striking it with his face. Stunned for two or three seconds, the plucky performer picked himself up, stroked down his ample skirts, gazed mournfully at the broken fan and umbrella, and with the usual salaam walked unaided from the stage. A portion of the audience appeared to consider this clever fall as a part of the programme and applauded vociferously, indeed we fancied we heard an "encore." Fortunately the wire was only some ten feet above the stage, so Torakitchi has escaped with nothing worse than a very severely bruized face. Not the least pleasing trick was the celebrated "Butterfly Act," in which two small pieces of paper are kept in gyration, a perfect representation of a pair of amorous butterflies who alight on fan and flower and behave in every respect after the manner of the sprightly cosmopolitan insect.

We hope this spirited speculation may meet with the success it well deserves, and that the pockets of citizens, the privy purse of high officials, and the treasuries of our princely visitors and their scarce less princely *monsters* may one and all be laid handsomely under contribution before the troupe leaves the Island.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in a suit brought by Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company. The plaint prayed that the defendants might be restrained from working or using their mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff and the persons residing in his five bungalows, situated close to the mills on the Parell road, either by the noise of the working of the mills or by the discharge of smoke, soot or cotton dust, or by allowing any noxious odours or vapours to proceed therefrom. The plaint prayed in the alternative that defendants might be ordered to pay to plaintiff Rs. 1,50,000 as damages in respect of the diminution in value of the plaintiff's property, and Rs. 20,000 as damages for the injury already suffered by him. The plaintiff, meanwhile, obtained a rule *nisi* for an injunction against the company, which was argued for three days before the vacation. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the company.

His Lordship delivered an elaborate judgment in the case, making absolute until the hearing of the suit the rule *nisi* abovementioned, by which defendants are accordingly restrained from working or using the mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff either by the noise of the working or by the discharge therefrom of smoke, soot, or cotton dust, or by allowing any noxious ordours or vapours to proceed therefrom. His Lordship thought that, upon the facts disclosed by the affidavits, the right at law was clear, that the fact of its violation by the defendants had been clearly made out, that the injury proved was permanent and serious, and that the plaintiff could not be compensated merely by an award of damages. The plaintiff from the first, and before any mill was erected at all, did all in his power to protect his rights, and that he would do so was most probable. No conduct on his part could in any way have induced the defendants, or their predecessors in the occupation of the land, to believe that he intended to forego any rights which he had in respect of his own property. Upon a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence, his Lordship entertained no doubt whatever that the plaintiff had a substantial—a very substantial—ground of complaint; and that he would, if he wished it, be entitled to considerable damages for the loss occasioned to all his five bungalows by the working of defendants' mills. The defendants relied upon the alleged delay and acquiescence of the plaintiff, but his Lordship did not consider that this ground afforded any answer to the present application.

It is stated that the result of this decision will be a loss of Rs. 700 per day to the company; and that 500 men and women will be suddenly thrown out of employ.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We note that the total receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway, for the week ending the 12th of October, amounted to £7,742, or almost £50 per mile of railway. This, we take it, is an average which has not often been reached in India. The East Indian Railway, main line, gives thirty pounds, and the Jubbulpore line eight pounds, as an average per mile in the same week. The Nulhati State Railway, in spite of the efforts of its manager, "that able and energetic servant of the public," affords only an average of three pounds and eighteen shillings.

Canal-making is the order of the day in Bengal. A piece of land 50 miles long and 227 feet broad has been taken up by the Government of Bengal for the construction of the Patamunday Branch Canal. Further, a piece of land 25 miles long and 200 feet in width, has been taken up for an extension of the Machgong Canal. Further, 89 strips of land, averaging 100 feet in width, and aggregating over 300 miles in length, have been taken up for the excavation of distributary channels and their branches. The whole of this extensive net-work of irrigation, 375 miles in length, lies within, or is intended to directly benefit, the district of Cuttack. The Earl of Leicester raised the value of his estate during his own life-time from £18,000 per annum to £80,000, simply by introducing a fine system of drainage. May Mr. Campbell's investments prove as judicious and advantageous!

Last Saturday the Umritsur cattle fair closed with a distribution of prizes. The prize-taking cattle were considered very good, and every year it is thought the style of cow brought forward is improving. The prizes have exerted a marked influence on the care the zemindars bestow on their favorite animal. The whole number of cattle on the ground was over thirty thousand. The horse fair was very poor indeed, no prizes are given, and no interest is taken in it. Remount officers wander about the lines and turn away disgusted, and no visitor can find the "kind of horse he wants" there. Unless something is speedily done for the district to encourage the rearing of good horses, we shall have to trust altogether to importation.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

It is a capital idea of Mr. Campbell's bringing down to Bengal from the North-West Provinces the practice of instructing Assistant Magistrates to prosecute important cases at the Mofussil Sessions on behalf of the Crown. The fact of there having been 52 acquittals to 20 convictions at Hooghly during the past year, 58 to 46 at Moorshedabad, 112 to 50 at the 24-Pergunnahs, and 50 to 27 at Purneah proves that there must be a screw loose somewhere in the procedure. The first three of these are jury districts, but Purneah, and other districts nearly as bad are not, and the want of judgment of juries, gross as it often is, is quite insufficient to account for the general failure of justice which seems to occur all over the province in the heavier criminal cases. The truth is, we believe, that the vakeels now-a-days are too clever and are too easily allowed by the judges to bully the poor witnesses (who have already gone through at least two ordeals, before the Police and Magistrate), until they break them down. The Government pleader usually takes a very partial interest in his sessions cases. An Assistant Magistrate, on the other hand, will not only do the work twice as well as the native prosecuting lawyer, but the mere presence of a Government official on their side will help up the prosecution; while the young Civilian will acquire an experience, first learning the facts from the Magistrate who tried the case, and afterwards arguing and proving them before the Judge, which it is almost certain he could not gain so thoroughly in any other way.—*Indian Observer.*

A New Plea for Divorce.—A very strange yet authentic case is reported in the *Indian Medical Gazette* by the Civil Surgeon of Hoshungabad. A young woman named Nunnee, aged 24, was married some twelve years ago; she however did not go to her husband's house till two years afterwards. After staying with him for eight days, she suddenly became insensible and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next 4 or 5 years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible and remaining so. He was very kind and attentive to her, she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in court the husband entered and she instantly became insensible and was carried to hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March this year. While in this state her pulse was even, breathing soft, her body pliant and relaxed, she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed her husband was muffled up and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her and she was by no means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sort of ways. He was made to pass behind her, and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect; but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously *mesmerised* her. The court came to the conclusion that it was impossible she could live with him and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power and could not control it in any way.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A Melbourne journal has the following:—A Mr. A. whose name had been omitted from the list of invitations to a Government ball felt himself aggrieved and appeared anxious to know why such was the case, and addressed the private secretary to Lord Canterbury on the subject. It must, we think, have been rather annoying to find that in answer to the concluding paragraph of his letter as to whether his name had been omitted from the list of invitations accidentally or intentionally, the following very courteously worded letter was received:—"I beg to inform you, in reply to your communication of —— instant, that Lord Canterbury does not acknowledge your right to question him as to whom he shall or not invite to his parties, but he desires me, with reference to your inquiry as to whether it was accidental or intentional on his part in omitting your name, to inform you that it was intentional." We think that Mr. A.—— will not care to enter into a correspondence with Lord Canterbury on future occasions.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

An extra supplement to the *Gazette of India* places us in possession of the reports of the various officers detached from Chittagong and Cachar to survey this hitherto unknown country. These reports are full of interest, and the Governor-General in Council founds upon them the following:—

Resolution—The Governor-General in Council has read with much interest the report of the Surveyor General of India, with its accompanying papers, on the geographical results obtained by the two survey parties attached respectively to the right and left columns of the expeditionary force despatched into the Looshai hills in the cold weather of 1871-72.

2. Starting each from an assured base, these two parties have, in the space of one short season, topographically delineated 6,500 square miles of new, difficult, and hostile country, and contributed most materially to fill up the gap which had hitherto separated the survey of Chittagong from that of Cachar.

3. The southern party under Major J. Macdonald, pushing north from Chittagong, succeeded in completing a triangulation of 2,300, and topographical mapping of 1,700 square miles, connected with the eastern frontier series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The tract thus explored lies between 22° 30' and 23° 45' north latitude and 92° 30' and 93° east longitude, and its survey has determined a considerable extent of the water-shed between the Cachar and Chittagong and Akyab water system. Forty well defined geographical points have been established, and the heights of 37 of these obtained with mathematical accuracy.

4. Captain Badgley, in charge of the northern party, started from Cachar, making connexion with a good base belonging to the secondary triangulation of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and accomplished about 600 square miles of triangulation, with nearly 200 linear miles of route survey and 4,000 square miles of topography. The region thus surveyed extends to 93° 30' east longitude and nearly to 23° north latitude, and includes the whole course of the Tui-vi and its tributaries, which pour their waters into the Barak at Tipai Mukh. The labours of this party have also contributed to fix a portion of the water-shed between the affluents of the Barak and those of the Koladan.

5. The reports of the various officers contain also much interesting information as to the physical aspect of the country surveyed and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, while both these points are still further illustrated by the spirited sketches of Lieutenants Leach and Woodthorpe attached to the northern party.

6. Military considerations did not permit of a junction being made between the two parties, nor was the party under Major Macdonald able to push far enough north to determine the upper course of the Dhaleswari and the Sonai, more westerly affluents of the Barak. Hence there still remains a blank in longitude between those portions of the two surveys which overlap in latitude, as also a gap in latitude between the northern limit of the tract surveyed by the Chittagong party and the southern boundary of surveyed Cachar.

7. But the thanks of the Government of India are due for the valuable work accomplished in the face of many difficulties and hardships, and the Governor-General in Council desires cordially to acknowledge the services of the officers named below, who, under the able control of the Surveyor General, have contributed such valuable materials towards the knowledge of what has hitherto been an unknown country:—

Major J. Macdonald, Offg. Depy. Surveyor General in charge.
Capt. H. F. Badgley, Depy. Superintendent.
Capt. H. B. Tanner, Depy. Superintendent.
Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Asst. Superintendent.
Lieut. E. P. Leach, R.E., Asst. Superintendent.
Mr. C. Barrett, Asst. Superintendent.
Mr. G. Cook, Asst. Superintendent.
Mr. J. Ogle, Asst. Surveyor.
Mr. W. Robert, Asst. Surveyor.
Mr. J. McCay, Asst. Surveyor.

8. Paragraphs 18 and 19 of Major Macdonald's report might, the Governor-General in Council observes, be read as intended to attribute the failure of the survey party in obtaining observations at Benkoya's village to mismanagement on the part of Captain Lewin. His Excellency in Council, however, hopes that Major Macdonald only desired to explain shortcomings for which he feared he might be considered responsible, and while fully acquitting that officer of any blame for this failure, is also satisfied that Captain Lewin is blameless in the matter, and that Benkoya's refusal to permit the entrance of the survey party into his village arose from a misunderstanding for which the civil officer with the column was in no degree responsible. The Governor-General in Council feels it the more incumbent on him to put these facts on record, inasmuch as Major Macdonald in other passages of his report would seem to cast reflections on Captain Lewin,—reflections which the Government of India believes to be altogether undeserved, and which were entirely uncalled for on Major Macdonald's part.

A few extracts from the reports are interesting in virtue of the light they throw upon the customs, character, and manner of life of a new circle of acquaintance whom we neglected until the members of it made themselves sufficiently disagreeable to compel a visit to themselves "at home." This is what Major Macdonald says of the Kookees:—

The Kookees have every reason to be contented with their lot; they raise abundant crops of rice, cotton, melon, gourds, pumpkins, beans, vetches, maize, chillies and sweet potatoes with a minimum of labor. "Joom" cultivation has been so often described that I will not repeat it; apparently all the aboriginals of India joom. The Gonds of Central India not only cut down the jungle but they dig out the roots of the trees. [Joom cultivation requires frequent change of place: very steep hill slopes would be denuded of soil if exposed for more than two years. The jungle is then allowed to grow up again, and until the soil is firmly bound by the new roots, it is not prudent to strip the hill side of shelter and again prepare it for crops. The complete denudation of hill-tops at the sites of villages shows how little soil there is. Its fertility is something wonderful. I have counted 363 and 387 grains in a single head of rice, and the same soil produced gourds, vetches and chillies in the same crop. The cotton bolls are immense, bearing very fine thread with short staple. The Kookee cotton fabric is unrivalled for strength and durability; their basket work is as beautiful as it is strong. Mr. Barrett writes regarding the approach of the Kookee system to the European ideal of communism, and remarks very justly on the similarity in their community of land, their obligation to labour, their distribution of proceeds. Such people are not savages, though they may retain some cruel customs. The Kookee shows Chinese descent; his animals, such as pigs and dogs, are unmistakably of Chinese origin; like the Chinese, they eat dog's flesh; nothing comes amiss to a Kookee; he eats everything that flies, runs, crawls or creeps, as well as the grub in its ante-natal tomb. The Kookee is pious also; before he eats his fowl or pig, he never fails to kill it before his god, which in Kookee land takes the appearance of a stool four inches square, surrounded by a small fence hung with cotton wool dyed in bright colours. Kookees, male and female, of all ages, smoke perpetually; the women inhale the smoke through water, which retains the essential oil, and is then bottled off for consumption by men who hand it round much as snuff-takers would offer their box; it is presented too as a sign of cordiality to strangers. Kookee houses are built on raised piles; the family live above, and the pigs live below; the latter scavenge. It is an economical system amongst dirty people who wish to be clean without trouble. The people of the hill tribes are very sociable, that is to say, they will eat or drink with us and have no prejudices. It is to be hoped that contact with us will not degrade the Howlongs into Chukmahs or Tipperahs. The strongest bond of sympathy an Englishman can establish is through sport, for which there is a great field in the upper basin of the Sahjuck, and in the valleys east and south-east of Uiphum.

Their jungles produce turmeric, yams, ginger, cinnamon and cardamoms. They are well sheltered, well clothed, sleeping softly on thick cotton counterpanes, and well fed. They have amusements and sport in their forests; their rivers abound with fish. They are far more civilized than any of the aboriginal races of India, such as the Bheels, Gonds, Kols and Sonthalees. Their domestic polity is a kind of communism under a species of despotism, the rule of their hereditary chief. I believe no happier people are to be found in the world; if savage, they are free from the craft of usurers, as well as the persecution of the police and the love of the law's protection.]

We have seen specimens of the hill men touched by our rule in the Chukmas and Tipperahs: there is not a man who was in the force who does not think better of Kookees than of "our hill tribes." We liked our foes better than such friends, who did their utmost to annoy us, and who deserted from us in their boat service, until their chiefs were fined and their followers flogged into sense and service by men who knew how to manage them properly and work them usefully.

Captain Tanner's Diary has of course its full allowance of technicalities, but is exuberant in word painting of a high order, from which we make two extracts, that of 10th February, eloquent and descriptive of the wild scenery through which the Survey party toiled its way.

10th February.—The march from Lall Shooma's village to "Big Tree village" (Kohi Klang in official correspondence) being a short one, Mr Barrett and I determined to visit a fine waterfall discovered by Dr. Smith of the 27th Punjab Infantry, when out on a successful raid against the Syloos a few days before our arrival. The waterfall is situated on the Kahoo (or Kawa Doong) Doong stream, about 1,200 feet below Lall Shooma's village, from which it is reached by an easy bridle-path. Above the fall the Kahoo Doong is a most beautiful stream, flowing placidly between high banks close to the water's edge, with the luxuriant vegetation peculiar to these parts. From the quiet stream above, the water is suddenly launched over a scarp of some fifty feet into a clear pool on a broad ledge of rock, which has been gradually worn away by the action of water to receive it. From this pool the stream then plunges over a second ledge and falls as a sheet of spray and foam into the bottom of an immense amphitheatre of cliffs surrounded on all sides by high forest-covered mountains. The edge of the scarp, the great fissures which rend it from top to bottom, the clefts between the strata, and indeed every available nook and cranny being fringed with festoons of creepers, ferns, and orchids of every variety. The height of this second fall is 350 feet sheer drop without break, and the view from the sharp edge of the precipice looking down into the great black, rock-strewn basin below, is one of the most striking that can be imagined; and during the wet season, when there is a large flow of water, must be one of the finest waterfalls in India. From the upper to the lower fall the road is precipitous and highly dangerous to any one not accustomed to hill climbing; the difficulties of the descent being greatly increased by the tangled mass of fallen bamboos and creepers through which it is necessary to force one's way. Standing on the edge of the deep basin, which in the long course of ages has gradually been scooped out below the great cascade, and looking upwards at the descending water, an impression is created that the fall is many hundred feet higher than really is the case. The rock composing the great wall of cliffs is of very dark colour, the sombre hue being deepened by the shadow of the surrounding lofty hills which shut out all sunlight. High up in the face of this imposing scarp, which in many places is almost reft and riven from top to bottom, huge forest trees have here and there found clefts in which to grow and thrive, receiving their moisture from numerous little miniature cascades, and from the sheets of spray from the principal fall; though they are completely dwarfed against the height of the broken dark-coloured background yet they greatly enhance the beauty of the scene and add much to the general effect. Perhaps the most picturesque view of the fall is obtained some distance down the stream, which is of the clearest sparkling water rushing between ponderous massy boulders which have fallen from the crags above. Here the trees grow to great height, are of every variety of shade and form, and, when lit up by a little sun, stand out in strong relief from the dark background; the snow-white cascade in the centre, unbroken in its entire fall of 350 feet, still remaining the chief and most beautiful feature of the picture.

The next extract, dated 10th March, is a pleasant photograph of these simple folk "at home."

10th March.—Ascended and cleared Loong-Leh hill, one of my intersected points, and, after observing, went up to Sai Pooya's village, where Captain Lewin was staying with a guard of policemen. At a short distance from the village and on one of the narrowest parts of the ridge leading to it, I passed through the gates of a stockade erected as a protection against the Shendoos. The village itself, which is nearly new, has no less than three stockades, the central one being intended for the use of the women and children in case of an attack. My arrival on the General's pony caused the greatest excitement, for Howlongs eat horses and have never dreamt of riding them. I was greeted by shouts from a crowd of men, women and children, which every moment became greater. I was then shown in to the chief, and, with Captain Lewin, was regaled with "Seepa," a peculiar fermented liquor drunk either out of cows' horns or sucked through bamboo tubes from the bottom of an earthen vessel. The chief, Sai Pooya, a pleasant-looking man of about 24, sat at the top of a long room, and down the sides his friends and minor chiefs all smoking and drinking seepa in the most profound silence. In one corner of the room on a raised platform reclined the chief's wife, a young woman of not very prepossessing appearance. She was being fanned by a slave girl, and, though she did not join in the entertainment going on close by, was near enough to overhear anything that passed in conversation. The centre of the village was one of my plotted points, and I therefore commenced plane-tabling when I could with propriety get away from the chief's "wine party." I was immediately surrounded, and had to finish my work in the midst of an uproar arising from an excited crowd of men all impatient to be allowed to look through the telescope, which I had shown to two Howlongs the day before. I had to organize a guard over the telescope which I erected on the plane-table, and directed it to one of the neighbouring villages, allowing the people to file past one by one, so that each should get a short look through it. The whole male population and a great many of the women were now collected around me, some standing close together in a thick mass round the plane-table, and the rest occupying the steps leading up to the neighbouring houses. Several hundred persons must have looked through the telescope; and though, doubtless, they did not all distinguish the village on which it was directed, yet almost, without exception, they seemed highly pleased. I left for camp in the afternoon, and, on mounting the pony, which had become restive from being continually surrounded by a crowd of inquisitive men, women and children, called forth fresh exclamations and shouts of surprise and excitement. The populace accompanied me in hundreds towards our camp; and though I cantered a considerable portion of the way, yet many of them succeeded in keeping up with the pony.

Captain W. F. Badgley, B.S.C., in charge of No. 6 Topographical party, is no less deserving of attention. We wish we could extract more liberally, but his remarks on the physique and costume of the Looshais are as much as we can make room for, and persons wishing to read a new page of Geography pleasantly and instructively written must turn to the *Gazette of India* (Extra supplement), from which we have made these copious extracts:—

39 *The Looshais.*—The Looshais, of whom we met men of four different tribes, are fairer than the Bengalees, of a very uniform height of about five feet six, well made active, intelligent, and energetic. Of their figures we had one or two opportunities of judging, especially on one occasion when some iron hoops of burnt barrels were in the fire, to get which, and to save their clothes from accident, they stripped,—an easy operation with men whose only covering is a large square of cloth. The figures they displayed were splendid, full and finely muscular, especially about the shoulders and calves, though in the latter they showed a more graceful shape than the large-legged Kookies and Nagas who were with us as coolies. The they were intelligent, we had, not knowing their language less chance of forming an opinion; but from what we could judge from a few who understood some words of Hindostanee, and from their quick recognition of sketches even in outline, and from their looks, which otherwise belied them, they were so. Of their energy and activity their raids are sufficient proof.

40. Their heads are well formed, with good foreheads, oblique eyes, heavy eyebrows, high cheek-bones, depressed noses, large but not thick lips, and scanty beards, a few straggling hairs in some being the only representatives of chintaft or moustache, beyond which none of them can boast. Their hair is straight and black or brownish, eyes brown or black, and teeth invariably good; their expression open, bold, and generally pleasing, and their voice loud and sonorous, partly probably from practice and education; the children having the same deep far-sounding tones when calling loudly.

41. *Costume.*—Their dress is admirable in its ease; no boots, nor breeches, nor other tight clothing confine the freedom of their limbs; a large square cloth or two put on together, according to the temperature, is their only covering, which is worn passed under the right arm and with two corners thrown in opposite directions over the left shoulder, and managed for modesty with the most easy dexterity.

CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In your impression of yesterday letters were inserted from Mr. Bessemer and Mr. Smith giving descriptions of steam vessels proposed to be constructed for improved channel communication. I should be obliged by your permitting me to refer at this juncture to the special steamer designed and patented by me two years since, the principles of which, both as to construction and propulsion, I have, during the interval, tested in every way possible with a steam model of considerable size. This design has already had some notice in your columns. The vessel, as originally proposed, was 400ft. long, 90ft beam, and draught of water 6ft. 6in.; these dimensions being such as to secure always a firm seat for the vessel upon at least two waves in the roughest weather, and the draught being light enough to permit entrance and departure to and from the existing harbours at Dover, Calais, Folkestone, and Boulogne, at almost all times of the tide throughout the year. The hull was devised upon a composite box-girder system, to give the greatest strength to such extraordinary beam, and to allow the best use to be made of the lightest materials. The propulsion is effected by multiple pairs of paddles working in tubular water-ways, one on each side, and running the entire length of the ship. The current of water thus driven through is a most powerful source of propulsion, as has been over and over again demonstrated in my working model. The walls of these water-ways being carried up above the main deck, are boxed in atop by an upper or passenger deck, the enclosed space forming a magnificent saloon, 300ft. long, 60ft. wide, and 12ft. high, yielding drawing-room accommodation for at least a thousand passengers, and having the advantage of being entirely above deck and open to the free air, while the upper deck, which forms its roof, affords a splendid promenade 18ft. above the sea, where the passengers are entirely free from the operations of working the ship going on upon the main deck. This vessel presents all the required conditions of luxurious comfort, strength of fabric, safety, and freedom from rolling or pitching, and has peculiarly suitable conditions for attaining a very high speed. The paddles, being enclosed, are secure from damage, and as several pairs of engines will be employed, there is no possibility of a breakdown on the voyage. The vessel is double ended, and having no outside obstructions whatever, can run alongside the existing quays, the hull being parallel with them to such an extent that several gangways can be employed at the same time for the entrance or exit of the passengers. The cost of my vessel will be very moderate in consequence of the number of straight plates and plates having like curves which enter into her construction. The practical and intimate experience I have personally had of the passenger service at both Dover and Folkestone has enabled me further to provide the best means of dealing with baggage in its landing and shipment.

Immediately after the appearance of your leader of the 4th of March last calling upon scientific men to produce a design for a vessel suitable for the existing harbours, and urging a prompt remedy for the evils of which every one justly complains in preference to submitting to the delays incident upon the acquirement of increased harbour accommodation, I took steps to have my models and plans exhibited to the Chamber of Commerce at Boulogne, and subsequently I have submitted the same to the South-Eastern Railway Company, in whose office my original model still remains. It is obvious, however, that the great carrying companies running from London to Dover and Folkestone, and thence to Calais and Boulogne, are masters of the situation in this respect; that without their practical co-operation nothing can be certainly done by individual efforts for the long-suffering public. It is true that capital might be raised to build any promising design, but the main barrier to commercial enterprise—and it is that which has stood in the way of the progress of my proposals—is the doubtfulness which hangs over the future action of the railway companies as to whether they would adopt any such vessel if built and successful, or would not still throw obstacles in her path by refusing a working arrangement. At all events, it is clear that the public will continue to appreciate agitation on the subject until something satisfactory has been accomplished.

To those who desire to see them, my models and plans are unreservedly open at my offices (as below); and I may add, they have already been seen by many of our leading engineers, naval architects, and shipbuilders, by whom the mode of construction has been highly approved.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
S. J. MACKIE, C.F.
3, Delahay-street, Great George-street, Westminster,
Oct. 16.

Mr. ALBANY FONBLANQUE.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 18.)

The death of Mr. Albany Fonblanque will bring up to every mind the memory of one of the most brilliant journalists, of a career honourable to journalism, and of a time when such a career had to contend against difficulties and to resist temptations which are, happily, unknown at the present day. Mr. Fonblanque had been so long withdrawn from newspaper work that his name has become little more than a tradition to the present generation of newspaper readers. But it is something to be noted that in a country where such work is for the most part anonymous, and in the public mind impersonal, Mr. Fonblanque, the most modest of men, should have left such a tradition behind him when he withdrew from his post, and should have made a mark on his age as distinct as that of an Armand Carrel or an Emile de Girardin, whose names were always, associated publicly with their writing. It used to be remarked that during the whole time of Albany Fonblanque's connection with the *Examiner* he never once allowed his own name to appear in its columns. So scrupulous was he to avoid all appearance of employing the paper for any purpose of personal glorification, that we have heard it said he carried on one occasion this purism almost to an extreme, and when compelled to defend himself in a controversy, actually obtained the insertion of his letters in another journal, and omitted all notice of them in his own. Yet, despite this deliberate and complete suppression of his name, the peculiar charms and characteristics of his style forced themselves on the observation of the public. People would ask and find out who wrote those articles so brimming over with humour, so rich in illustration drawn from the finest sources in all literatures, so oddly and exquisitely skilful in their application to the subject. Thus the name of Mr. Fonblanque necessarily spread itself quite beyond the circle of his personal friends and literary admirers. It became the property of the public. Fame sought and found the editor of the *Examiner*. His name became identified with the journal. The memory of Leigh Hunt himself is hardly associated more closely with the fortunes and the successes of the *Examiner* than is that of Albany Fonblanque.

Every one knows something of the history of the *Examiner*. It was started in 1808 by Leigh Hunt and his brother John. Its object was, as Leigh Hunt tells us, "to assist in producing reform in Parliament, liberality of opinion in general (especially freedom from superstition) and a fusion of literary tastes into all subjects whatever." This latter peculiarity, we need hardly say, continued to be the characteristic of the paper under Mr. Fonblanque, and under his successor, Mr. John Forster. Leigh Hunt says that the paper "began with being of no party, but Reform soon gave it one." With truth and modesty he claims that "it gradually drew to its perusal many intelligent persons of both sexes, who would, perhaps, never have attended to politics under any other circumstances." At the time when the *Examiner* was started the Prince Regent was at the zenith of his unpopularity, and the Government was striving to check the encroachments of the wild spirit of liberty from France by the exercise of an almost Oriental despotism. Four or five years after the foundation of the *Examiner* the name of the Prince of Wales was hissed at a public dinner; a flattering journal, commenting angrily on the outrage, described the Prince Regent as "the Mæcenas of the age," and "an Adonis in loveliness." This was rather too much for the *Examiner*, which came out with a vigorous and caustic article, speaking of the Prince as "an Adonis of fifty." A Government prosecution followed, and, as is well known, Leigh Hunt and his brother were imprisoned for two years. Of course, these events gave the *Examiner* a fame, and, if we may so employ the word, a flag. About 1822 Mr. Albany Fonblanque, then a man hardly thirty years of age, became editor of the paper. He had been intended for the law, and indeed trained for it under Mr. Chitty, but his bent was for literature and journalism, and he gave up his legal studies before the time came for him to be called to the bar. He had for some time been a writer on the *Morning Chronicle*, but his style does not seem to have made any impression upon the readers of that journal. Perhaps the very peculiarity which rendered it so suitable for the *Examiner*, its "fusion of literary tastes into all subjects," was not likely to be effective at that time among the readers of a daily paper who had not been trained to such a blending of the practical and the ornamental. But in the *Examiner*, which had won a circle of readers of its own, Mr. Fonblanque's gift was at once appreciated. The *Edinburgh Review* had an article on the newspapers of London, shortly after Mr. Fonblanque took charge of the *Examiner*, in which he described that journal as "standing next to Cobbett in talent, and much before him in moderation and principle." But the *Edinburgh* was disposed to treat all weekly publications in a tone *de haut en bas*, and it added some disparaging remarks, which, however, allowance being made for the inevitable assumption of grand superiority, are not very bad as a bit of description. "An agreeable rambling scope and freedom of discussion," says the *Edinburgh*, "is so much in the *Examiner's* way that the reader is at a loss under what department of the paper to look for any particular topic. A literary criticism perhaps insinuates itself under the head of the Political Examiner; and the theatrical critic or lover of the Fine Arts is stultified by a tirade against the Bourbons." It was quite true that the *Examiner* always kept politics and literature in close companionship. Some of the brightest literary fancies of the age were allowed to grow up amid the hard stones of political argument like the prison flower of Saintine's captive. On the other hand, if a writer felt inclined, while criticising a play or a poem, to have a fling at the Bourbons or any other obnoxious rulers, he never was at a loss for an ingenious way of indulging his fancy, and the peculiar character of the journal was rather enhanced than disparaged by the escapade.

Mr. Fonblanque continued, so long as his connection lasted with it, to maintain the fame of the *Examiner*. There never probably was better newspaper writing of the kind than that which he contributed. It was always highly polished, but had so little of the evidences of labour about it that it seemed to be thrown out with the most careless ease. Stray sentences, that looked at first only like odd little glittering bubbles of fantasy, would be found, when closely studied, to have crystallized some acute scholarly thought, or some profound political axiom. The humour was always made to serve some direct purpose; the wit was the feather to the arrow. The writings of Mr. Fonblanque were read, as Leigh Hunt intended the *Examiner* to be, by thousands of persons who never would have cared for dry political treatises, however sound and valuable, but who were won to study politics by the varied charms of the writer's peculiar style. On the other hand, solid politicians were amazed and delighted to find what an effective armoury of unexpected weapons on their side Mr. Fonblanque had stored up in his fancy and his memory, brought from his own original humour, and from his literary reading. Mr. Fonblanque was for the *Examiner* in his day all, and more than all, that Sydney Smith was for the *Edinburgh Review*, and he was more uniformly on the right side of a public question than even Sydney Smith, whom prejudice and caprice sometimes affected. But the one peculiarity in which Mr. Fonblanque, we think, excelled all his contemporaries—some of them far greater writers on the whole than he—was that marvellous capacity, to which we have before alluded, of finding some humorous or possibly grotesque illustration of every point under discussion in the great masters of the literature of the past. It seems almost a pity that so much wit and wisdom, so much culture and grace and force, should pass away in ephemeral pages. Some of Mr. Fonblanque's writings were collected and published; but the charm of such productions can never wholly outlive their subject. Mr. Fonblanque's pen did its work, however, and won its praise. Its owner earned a name which was inscribed high among those of his ablest contemporaries, and which will always have a place of honour in the history of English journalism.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COTTON SPINNING AND DOUBLING FRAMES.

(*Manchester Courier*, Aug. 1.)

We have been afforded an opportunity of inspecting a new patented invention connected with machinery in our staple trade of cotton spinning, a description of which will doubtless be read with some interest by those who are looking forward with expectancy to improvement in this important direction. It is an acknowledged fact that the construction of throstle frames during the last twenty years has proceeded without any great alteration. That throstle spinning has of late years been on the decline was indicated a short time ago in a paper read by Mr. Platt before the institution of mechanical engineers. He said, "The making of new throstle frames is of comparatively rare occurrence." Mules have to a very considerable extent superseded them. In America the bulk of throstles are made on the "ring and traveller" principle; and it is said that while the production is certainly greater than by the common flyer frame, the yarn is somewhat irregular. American spinners manufacture their own yarn, and do not sell it. An attempt has been made to introduce the American system into England, and adverse criticism is not unfrequently expressed as to its advantages, especially when taking into consideration the rapid wear and tear of the "travellers" observed. Yesterday an experiment was exhibited of the mechanical powers of a new throstle frame, to which has been applied a patent bolster and drag shell, the invention and property of Messrs. Ashworth Brothers Lob Mill, Todmorden, at the works of Messrs. Evan Leigh, Sons, and Company, Limited, Newton Heath, adjoining the Miles Platting railway station. The improvement is of a very simple character, and one advantage it presents is that it does not necessitate the provision of new frames, being easily applicable to the old-fashioned ones in general use. The construction of the frames is not altered, and it is regarded as an exceedingly easy matter to take out the old bolsters and replace them by those patented. Messrs. Ashworth Brothers claim that although they have entered into a guarantee to re-arrange the frames on the old principle, free of cost, if the merits of their invention were not fully demonstrated, in no single instance has want of successful operations led to such a call upon them. It is calculated that the invention in working occasions an increased production of from 25 to 30 per cent. The bolster is the same length as the bobbin, and is fixed in the top rail in the ordinary way. There is a flange on the bolster the size of the bobbin end which bears on the rail. Over the bolster there is a loose drag shell which works along with the bobbin. This shell carries a circular cloth washer, and the latter revolves a little higher than the flange. Centrifugal force causes the washer to act like a governour and as the bobbin falls and more drag is required, its own weight compels it to fall upon the flange, and accordingly increase the drag. The drag, which is of considerable importance in spinning, is self acting and self-regulating. It is perfectly uniform when the bobbin is empty or full, thereby making the yarn quite regular and even throughout, and of better quality. In other words, the patent drag shell and washer is to the yarn what the governour is to the steam engine. By a simple and ingenious contrivance the drag can be altered at once without trouble or expense to suit either fine or coarse numbers. The inventors point to other facts worthy of consideration—that the power required to drive is less than with respect to ordinary frames, and that the bobbins will wear six times longer. If a bobbin becomes defective through accidental damage, it will not make any difference whatever. An enlargement in the hole of the bobbin renders it useless in the ordinary throstle frames, but Messrs. Ashworth's apparatus keeps it in excellent working order. The alteration of the bobbin ends from a chamber to a parallel shape has been found highly satisfactory in assisting the preservation of the bobbin material. The invention is found to be particularly adapted for doubling, and it obviates the requirement of drag weights to each spindle, which entails much expenditure of power. The new frame exhibited yesterday contained 240 spindles in action, the roller, one inch in diameter, running at 88 revolutions, compared with 66 or 68 in the ordinary frames. The frame was spinning 32's yarn, and it went remarkably well. Two of Surat and one of American was the mixture of cotton used. In addition to the improvements enumerated it should be stated that less labour is required in attendance upon the new throstle frame. Messrs. Ashworth Brothers have thoroughly tested the working of the invention before bringing it before the public. The sole right of manufacturing the new bolster and drag shell is vested in Messrs. Evan Leigh, Sons, and Co., Limited, who have made extensive preparations for that purpose.

[Messrs. Wheatley and Co. have been appointed agents in Bombay for the sale of the new machinery.]

Mr. MASSEY ON THE INCOME TAX.

The Right Hon. W. N. Massey, the Liberal candidate for Tiverton, was waited upon on Wednesday by a deputation from a local association, for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the Income-tax. In replying he referred to the origin and continuance of the tax as a temporary expedient, and expressed surprise that a popular opposition to it had not arisen before. The hardships of it had been admitted by all the leading statesmen of the country. He might advert to his own experience as a financier in another part of the world as showing the opinion he entertained of the Income-tax. He found in a London paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, an article on his Indian policy with regard to the Income-tax, which he characterized as a tissue of falsehoods. When he went out to India he found that it was not possible at first to make the extensive retrenchments necessary for the abolition of the tax. He was anxious not to impose any new burdens on the people, and as the tax had been in existence for some time, he did not at once go in for its repeal. Ultimately, however, he was enabled to bring about the abolition of the tax, and with the most satisfactory results. He was urged by an authority he was bound to respect to re-impose it, but he positively refused to do so. As soon, however, as he turned his back on India the tax was again introduced, and the consequence had been that it was a perpetual source of discontent and perturbation. (Hear, hear.) He stated not many weeks ago, when summoned as a witness before the Indian Finance Committee, that under no circumstances would he impose upon that country a tax that was so objectionable and even dangerous to a community. He was not Chancellor of the Exchequer, neither had he anything to do with administering the finances of the nation, and he considered that our financial system ought not to be tampered with without due consideration; but at the same time he was quite prepared to state that the country was entitled to demand a fulfilment of the pledges for its abolition given by statesmen on both sides of the House. He was decidedly opposed to the Income-tax being perpetuated as a part of the financial system of the country. The policy of retrenchment, one of the first pledges given by the present Government on taking office, had been in a great measure fulfilled. A vast amount of taxation had been removed, and he had every confidence that further steps in the same direction would be taken. The first claim which the taxpayers of the country were entitled to make on a Government that was pursuing a policy of retrenchment should be for the repeal of the Income-tax. (Hear.) He would repeat what he said in his address the other evening, that he considered it one of the first duties of the statesmen of this country to undertake a scientific revision of our whole system of taxation, and by that he meant especially the repeal of the Income-tax. He believed that the financial requirements of the country could be properly fulfilled, and that an adjustment of public burdens could be so made as to dispense with any necessity for the tax. Schedule D, to which reference had been made, was, in his opinion, not only exceedingly oppressive to traders and the professional classes, but was also greatly detrimental to public morals. It afforded inducements to make false returns, which inducements were, no doubt, yielded to in many cases, and the result was that the honest trader was made to pay for the shortcomings of those who were dishonest. It was extremely unjust that any tax should be of such a nature as to induce men to do that which they would not do in the ordinary course of life—viz., make statements that were not founded on truth. (Hear.) He perfectly agreed with the deputation, and with Mr. Lowe, that any attempt to dissever Schedule D from the rest of the tax would be impracticable, of course the very principle of the tax was that every man should pay according to his income. It was quite possible to ascertain the amount of an income derived from landed property by simply deducting certain easily ascertainable items of outlay from the total rental; but in the case of the trader, whose income consisted of profit on commercial transactions, it was necessary to examine his books. Now a law which operated in that manner was unjust and unequal. Many attempts had been made to modify its manifest injustice, but they were failures. He considered that any attempt to relieve Schedule D of its objectionable incidence would be useless. If they sought to eliminate the schedule, a demand would at once be made for the release of other kinds of income, from the burden of the tax, which would raise the whole question of abolition or retention. He pointed out that the very existence of the tax induced Chancellors of the Exchequer to neglect duties which it was incumbent for them to discharge. The income-tax afforded so easy a method of raising what was wanted, that they were tempted to resort to it on every possible occasion. But it was the duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet the financial demands of the country by scientific and equitable measures. It was his duty to review all the sources of profit in the country and so to adjust the burdens on them that they might not press unfairly upon any class. (Hear, hear.) While the income-tax existed, it would be difficult to effect any material reduction in the national expenditure; and, therefore, though it was of so much advantage to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it ought to be abandoned as being inconsistent with that policy of economy which the present Government was, he believed, most sincerely anxious to pursue. If other constituencies would do as that of Tiverton was evidently prepared to do in electing their representative, a distinct expression of opinion would be elicited throughout the country that would strengthen Government in keeping down a tax which tended so much to prevent retrenchment. It could not be expected that a member of Parliament who was out of office could always give effect to his opinions; but if elected he should undoubtedly do his best to secure the repeal of a tax which he considered adverse to the best interests of the country, and which was no part of a system, but simply a temporary innovation for a particular purpose that had long been severed. (Applause.)

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FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Foreign Office, by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in reply to a letter from Lord Enfield, asking the opinion of the Chamber on the proposals of the French Government:—"Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, October 15.—My Lord,—In reply to your Lordship's communication of the 7th inst., the directors of this Chamber beg again to record their unqualified objection to the imposition of any increased duties of a protective character on cotton fabrics. In 1870 a deputation of this Chamber stated before the 'Enquête Parlementaire,' then sitting in Paris, that the existing duties under the tariff of 1860 were already so high as to preclude the possibility of any but the most insignificant exports being made in cotton staples from this country, and that, in fact, our producers were actually subject to French competition. Though an unusual amount of trade was stimulated in the year 1871, owing to the complete exhaustion of stocks in France during the war, the normal condition of the trade has again asserted itself, and this Chamber cannot accord support to a scheme which, under whatever pretence, imposes additional burdens on a trade already taxed out of existence. The directors consider that it is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton which enters into various fabrics with an accuracy sufficient to form the basis of a consistent and trustworthy tariff, and in endeavouring to compass this difficulty the framers of the proposed new Treaty have naturally erred on the side of protection. Many instances could be cited of this tendency; but it may be sufficient to refer to the case of 32's twist, the 'compensatory' duty on which would amount to 9-16d. per pound, while the tax sought to be imposed on the uncleaned cotton is 5-16d. per pound. As 100lb. of cotton are required for the production of 80lb. of this yarn, it is apparent that the proposed mode of levying the duty would in this instance still further increase the protection already accorded to the French producer. The attempt also made to impose a special tax, in addition to that called 'compensatory,' on Turkey red goods can have no other aim but the protection of a certain department of French industry. One of the strongest objections entertained to the tariff on cotton goods under the Treaty of 1860 has been its complicated method of application, and it is to be regretted that the new scheme presents a further addition to the already too numerous classifications. The directors would have attached little value, so far as the industry of this district is concerned, to a renewal of the old tariff on cotton goods. They cannot, therefore, concur in the imposition of still higher duties, accompanied by a loss of the commercial and fiscal freedom of this country. Finally, the directors object to the sacrifice of principle involved in endorsing the commercial policy of M. Thiers, and they share the conviction entertained by a large majority of the French Chambers of Commerce and the French commercial public, that the tax on raw materials will do little or nothing to relieve, even temporarily, the financial embarrassments of France; and that by lending countenance and support to its imposition, the Government of this country would violate these principles of free trade and sound commercial policy by the observance of which alone they believe the true and ultimate prosperity of nations can be secured.—I have the honour to be, &c., Hugh Masons, President." A letter on the same subject has been received by the Chamber from M. Chevalier, in which he says:—"In 1859 the Government of Great Britain, represented by Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, by its extremely liberal offers decided the policy of France, which then shook off the yoke of extreme protection, and accepted the principles of free trade, which was done in the belief that with her example before them the whole of Europe would follow. . . . Having been present at the conference with Mr. Gladstone, which was arranged by Mr. Cobden, and held on October 15, 1859, I can speak from my own knowledge. Mr. Gladstone then gave me his authority to bear to Napoleon III. the extremely liberal proposals to which I have referred. Mr. Gladstone is now, through his great abilities, Prime Minister of England, and thinks it right to approve that which is opposed to his policy of 1859. He facilitates the carrying out of plans conceived by the chief of the French protectionists to throw back France under a protectionist policy. I am entirely ignorant of the motives which have worked this sudden change in the opinions and policy of your eminent Prime Minister. I do not, however, ask you to explain; possibly you are also ignorant of them, and I do not wish to put to you an indiscreet or improper request. What I desire to know is, whether the Chamber adheres to its resolution of the 2nd of September." In an article on the negotiations between England and France with reference to modifications of the Treaty of Commerce, the Milan *Perseveranza* observes:—"The manner in which England and France, economically the most powerful nations in Europe, regulate their relations, cannot but have a very great influence on the manner in which all other nations of Europe will regulate their relations with one another. And, therefore, Italy, whose treaty with France expires, if we are not mistaken, like those of Spain and Switzerland, in 1876, ought to consider what effect the resolutions now adopted by England should have on her own policy. In our treaty of the 17th of January, 1863, there is a provision which we believe does not exist in the Anglo-French Treaty concluded two years earlier. It is this, that if either of the two contracting parties shall consider it necessary to establish a new licence duty or an additional duty on an article of home production or manufacture comprised in the tariffs annexed to the treaty, the corresponding foreign article may be immediately burdened with an equal import duty. Italy has once or twice availed herself of the power given by this provision, and we believe that France has also done so. But it is not at all applicable to the tax which has been imposed by France on raw materials—a tax which substantially and materially changes the foundation of the relations between foreign nations and France, and the nature and amount of the advantages which they can derive from commerce with her. It must not, however, be thought that the changes will be all for the worse. The import duty on silk, for instance, will have no other effect than to cause Italian and foreign silk manufacturers to cease using Lyons as their depot, and to induce the Italians to change their depot to Milan. And other import duties may produce the same or similar results. In short, while nations in the Treaties of Commerce concluded under the Empire were inclined to seek rules of guidance for their commercial relations in ideal and scientific principles, and to introduce free competitions in a common market, they are now going back to a minute, manifold, and varied consideration—which is in many cases uncertain and changeable—of the special benefits or disadvantages which they may derive from each single article of commerce. This is not the only retrograde movement of which we are witnesses; and we Italians, who are not to blame in the matter, ought to take precautions in order to diminish as much as possible its impetus, and to derive as much advantage as we can from it. In the inquiry concerning manufactures, which is already far advanced, and the beneficial effects of which may be enhanced by special study, we have an excellent basis for reconsidering the respective import tariffs fixed by our Treaty of 1863, and asking in return for the changes which are suggested in favour of French industry such changes as may appear to be beneficial to our own manufactures. We ought to study this matter, and make up our minds about it, and so prepare ourselves for those negotiations which it would have been desirable both for us and for France to avoid, but which the condition of affairs renders not only useful but necessary in many respects. If these negotiations are conducted reasonably, their opening and conclusion will meet with the general approbation of the country, which desires free trade to be maintained, but, above all, wishes that, in the present state of things, commerce and manufactures should be practically assisted in the paths which are already open to them and which are opening up every day."

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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
CHIEF OFFICE.
LONDON: LEADENHALL STREET, CORNHILL.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Chairman.—Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., of Kingscote.
Deputy Chairman.—J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., (Mackenzie, Trindel & Co.), Old Broad Street.
The Hon'ble Evelyn Ashley.
Abel Chapman, Esq. (Barton & Co.)
Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, (Dakin Bros.), Creechurch Lane
Mr. Alderman Hale, West Heath, Hampstead.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq., (Reynolds & Co.), East India Avenue.
Samuel Gurney Sheppard, Esq., Threadneedle Street.
General Manager.—William Palin Clirehugh, Esq.
INDIAN BRANCHES: CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY
BOMBAY OFFICE:—30, MEDOW STREET.
DIRECTORS.
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch.)
G. F. Henry, Esq., (Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.)
H. W. Payne, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Referee.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Bankers.—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
Every variety of Life Assurance business is transacted by this Company, and all the advantages offered by other Companies afforded, combined with the following speciality:—
ASSURANCES BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
The Directors desire to draw special attention to the feature of non-forfeiture of Policies, by the issue of
FREE PAID-UP POLICIES,
after one Premium has been received, provided the Assurance shall have been effected under Table C, known as the Limited Premium Table. The amount of Paid-up Policy to be granted shall be, when the Premiums are payable in ten years,—
One-tenth of the sum assured after payment of one Annual Premium;
Two-tenths of the sum assured after payment of two Annual Premiums;
Three-tenths of the sum assured after payment of three Annual Premiums;
and so on, giving one-tenth of the sum assured for every Annual Premium received by the Company.
ANNUAL PREMIUM, payable for Ten Years only, to Assure Rs. 1,000 at death, whenever that event may happen, including non-forfeiture of the Policy if the Assured is unable to complete the ten payments.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next Birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	72 6 8	64 14 8	35	82 1 4	73 9 4
25	75 2 8	67 6 0	40	86 14 8	77 15 4
30	78 4 8	70 2 8	45	92 5 4	82 12 8

EXAMPLE.—A, aged 30, opens a Policy for Rs. 3,000, and pays a Premium for Ten Years, instead of under the ordinary plan for the whole of life, of Rs. 234-14-0; at the end of Two Years he finds it inconvenient to continue his Policy. He will have paid Rs. 469-12-0, and he would get a Policy for Rs. 600, on which no further Premium would be payable, and free of all conditions.
ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Tables have been constructed on a liberal basis. The rates will be found to be as moderate as is consistent with perfect security; and lower than most other Offices.
Copies of the last Report and Balance-sheet. Prospectuses! Forms of Proposal, and any further information, may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or at the Branch Offices in Bombay and Calcutta.
C. J. WALLIS,
Bombay August, 1872. Manager for India.

WANTED.

TO ENGINEERS and OTHERS—WANTED, an AGENT experienced in TUNNELLING and HEAVY MASONRY WORKS, for a Ghat District. A liberal Salary will be given. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th November 1872.
HOOD, WINTON, MILLS & OAG,
Contractors, Holkar State Railway, Burwaie.

TO INSURANCE AGENTS, MERCHANTS, BROKERS, SHIPPERS, &c.—WANTED, by an established FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in London, first-class AGENTS to represent them in Bombay and districts. None but those able to introduce large insurances and good business will be treated with. Apply by letter addressed to Manager, care of Messrs. SMITH and Co., 26, Moorgate Street, London.

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TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.
A large House in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
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CARR BROTHERS,
17 CHURCH STREET.
52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.
7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW COLD SEASON STOCK.
MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES	Gent's White Kid Gloves (Nett. Per Pair)	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each (All new Pat-terns.)	9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts ,,	60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
	Sola Topies new shape	5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
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SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor	2 12
	The Romal Satin	3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.	
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
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	Spunge Bags, from	1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
	Do. without do.	10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to	

BADHAM AND CO.,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PHANTASMAGORIA AND MAGIC LANTERNS, SLIDERS, AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.
OXYCALCIUM LIGHT MICROSCOPE AND KALEIDOSCOPE,
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS and Apparatus as follows:—A pair of handsome Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with polished mahogany coverings to prevent the radiation of heat, fitted with 3½ inch Acromatic condensers, superior Object-glasses with rack adjustments, powerful Argand Lamps, Reflectors, &c; also, a POWERFUL GAS MICROSCOPE, fitting either of the above Lanterns, with rack adjustments, two Object-glasses, Adapter, Water box for the exhibitions of Animalculæ in water, live Insects, &c., &c.,
Also, a Darker's Patent Kaleidoscope and double Rack Slide with conchoidally fractured Coloured Glass. The beauty of the images produced by the ordinary Kaleidoscope are well known, and some idea may be formed of the gorgeous effects resulting from their enlargement upon the screen.
Also, a Complete Oxycalcium Light Apparatus, for both Lanterns, with every requisite. The production of this
Brilliant and Beautiful Light
is attended with neither difficulty nor danger, whilst the illuminating power is ten times that of the best Argand Lamp.
Price of the whole, Rs. 450.
DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of handsome large Phantasmagoria Lanterns, fitted with 3½ inch Achromatic condensers, adjustments, very powerful Argand Lamps, and all necessary Apparatus, complete in a suitable travelling case, with lock .... Rs. 160
Ditto dito Ditto with the Lanterns encased in mahogany, and rack adjustments to the lenses 200
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, similar to the above, but without Dissolving View Apparatus 75
Ditto ditto with rack adjustment to the lenses, &c., &c 85

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Especial attention is invited to our large and varied selection of these, lists and full particulars of which will be forwarded on application.
COMIC SLIDES, WITH MOVEMENTS,
Each—Rs. 2-4; per dozen—Rs. 24.
These are always welcome to young people; there are a great variety of subjects, pretty, amusing, curious, and grotesque.
SUPERIOR SINGLE LEVER SLIDES.
A variety of amusing subjects, excellently painted, at Rs. 5-8.
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This is a most attractive series; each Slide is very carefully executed. Most of them are taken from photographs, some are themselves photographs most delicately coloured, at Rs. 6-8.
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On glass, showing the buildings and crowded thoroughfares, as they appear at noon-day, each Rs. 3-8.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF STATUARY.
A most charming series, with ruby and sapphire tints for illuminating them, each Rs. 3-8.
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This series is particularly adapted to the use of Schools; each animal is truthfully presented, with appropriate scenery, coloured by competent artists, so that every Slide forms in itself at once a charming and instructive picture. There are about fifty subjects.
Price, each, Rs 4-8; per dozen Rs. 50.
RACKWORK, AND OTHER SLIDES WITH MOVEMENT.
Producing most startling and beautiful effects, Rs 10 to Rs. 15
CHROMATROPES, OR ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS.
Many gorgeous designs, each Rs. 10.
CHINESE FIREWORKS.
Consisting of one 3-inch Chromatrope, with 12 different designs, such as Butterflies, Prince of Wales's feathers, &c., in box .... Rs. 22 8
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These can only be shown by means of a pair of Lanterns, fitted with the Dissolving Apparatus, it being frequently necessary to exhibit both Lanterns at the same time. Atmospheric Phenomena, such as Rainbows, Lightning, Auroras, Snow-storms, &c., Eruptions of Volcanoes, Fireworks, Illuminations, Swans swimming on the Water, and other beautiful and brilliant effects can be produced in the most natural manner.
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS.
A series of 18 accurately painted Slides, in case, with descriptive book, Rs. 60.
MOVING ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS.
A set of 10 beautifully painted Slides, illustrative of the motion of the Heavenly bodies, &c., &c., in case, with book, Rs. 135.
A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

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BALL DRESSES
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
LACES.
RIBBONS.
TARLATANS.
GRENADINES.
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COSTUMES.
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YOSEMITE PIQUES.
SHAWLS.
LACE MANTLES.
BRIDAL WREATHS & VEILS
WOOL PALLIUMS.
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FRENCH POPLINS.
WOOL SERGES.
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NEW GOODS OPEN DAILY,
15, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT
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ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.
N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Tills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.
The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

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Black and Blue Frock Coats	40
Black and Blue Morning Coats	28
Black and Oxford Meltons Cloth Morning Coats	28
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Tweed and Angola Trousers	10
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	12
Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers	18
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers	15
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Breaches	15
Shikar Suits, of best quality	15
White Duck Suits	14
White Albert and Drab Albert Cloth Suits	14
White and Coloured Trousers	4 to 6
White Marsalla Waistcoat, from	5

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	Rs.	Rs.
Oxford Cloth, in a variety of patterns		
Oxford Cloth Shirts, best quality, per dozen		60
White Shirts, from	42 to	54
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White China Silk, best quality Shirt		10
Pure All-wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12 to	15
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White China Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality		18
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Hats in every Newest Shape and Style.
Hosiery of every description from the best Manufacturers.
Self-Measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application, Post-free.
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.
The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—
No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.
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Jubbulpore .... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

NOTICES.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.
THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15th of NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

JOHN HALL AND SONS' RIFLE POWDER,
IN 1lb. FLASKS, Nos. 2 AND 6.
Wholesale to the Trade only.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
Special Agents

IMPORTANT TO MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.
BATTLES, SIEGES, TREATIES, BIOGRAPHY,
AND A LIST OF
BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.
PRICE Re. 1. FREE BY POST, Re. 1-2.
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COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort,
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT
An Extract of Meat for Invalids, very much superior to any imported Extract.
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, AND Rs. 5 PER BOTTLE.
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EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,
For Invalids and Infants.
Rs. 3 PER JAR.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

MR. D. SADLER,
LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.
Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.
TERMS MODERATE.
N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.
D. SADLER,
18th September 1872. Near the Old Docks Mazagon.

KID GLOVES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES' best White and Coloured Kid Gloves per pair	2 10	2 14
Ditto ditto double buttons, per pair	2 14	3 2
GENT'S very soft White Italian Kid Gloves per pair	2 0	2 4
Best White	2 12	3 2
Best Lavender, Black, or Fancy Drabs ...per pair	2 12	3 2
Best Dogskin ...per pair	2 8	2 12
White Thread ...per pair	1 8	1 12
Woollen Gloves ...per pair	2 4	2 8
Woollen Mitts ...per pair	1 12	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
GLOVERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.
JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.
SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT .... Rs. 22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT. ,, 25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever .... ,, 25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar .... ,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to .... ,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS .... ,, 25
MARBLE CLOCKS ....from Rs. 50 to ,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES ....from Rs. 13 to ,, 60
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
No. 3, Hornby Row.

ROSSELET AND CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND SUNDRIES,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR PATECK, BENOIT AND COURVOISIER, FRERES, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE.
JUST ON HAND, by the last OVERLAND MAILS TEAMER, a nice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GENEVA and LONDON MAKERS.
FANCY WATCHES, SINGING BIRD BOXES, playing ONE and TWO at a time. GOLD and SILVER HOUR and MINUTE REPEATERS.
ALBERT and GUARD CHAINS of LONDON and GENEVA MANUFACTURE, of the latest CHOICE and FASHION.
SOLE IMPORTERS of HOLLOWAY'S and AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, of various shapes and patterns.
AMERICAN TOY, in great variety, to be DISPOSED of in CASES
Also a few cases of STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES on hand.
THE CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE DES PRINCES, in large and small bottles for sale.
No. 1, Forbes street.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.
For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.
This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.
Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given:—
Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.
"On the Ravee and Chenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."
Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872:—
"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."
Price of each Machine delivered at any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—
Of 1½ cubic feet capacity .. ..Rs. 50 0 0
2 ,, ,, ...,, 100 0 0
4 ,, ,, ...,, 150 0 0
6 ,, ,, ...,, 200 0 0
The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists.
Orders to be addressed to
BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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